The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2691. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

Alfred Munroe & Co., have Removed their stock of men's and boys' clothing to No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel,) and are prepared to serve their patrons with greater facility than heretofore. Their stock of Spring and Summer clothing for men and boys is very large and complete.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

A Moving Song.
FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

Back up the cart to the entry door,
Back up the cart with your utmost speed,
The first of May, and we move once more
Though our household gods may bleed!
Two of the chairs are not broken yet,
And the sofa still has kept a leg;
'Tis enough to make an angel fret—
That mirror got smashed like a broken egg!

The parlor-carpet will do for a rug,
Our rosewood bureau is shaken to bits;
Now, pack up that china-ware safe and snug—
"'Tis upset!" I'm afraid I shall lose my wits!
We are moving *exceedingly* cheap indeed,
And, with all this "help" and all this care,
If we manage well, we shall only need
To have new furniture EVERYWHERE!

And, by the way, as I think of it now,
New carpets and new parlor suites
We shall need—and to finish this moving row—
A whole new suit from hat to boots!
But I'll half forget the furniture smash
When I find myself all new and neat,
IN A SUIT BOUGHT CHEAP FOR THE READY CASH
OF THE GREAT SMITH BROTHERS IN FULTON-STREET!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 123 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

Save your Carpets!
Very good advice. How can it be done?
Use
Harrington's Patent Carpet Lining.
It is the cheapest, best and only article
For Carpets, Oil-Cloths and Matting.
And warranted to save 50 per cent. in wear.
For sale at all the principal Carpet Stores.
Manufactured by the New-York Carpet Lining Co.,
Office No; 11 Dey-st.
Warerooms No. 440 Pearl-st.
Also, manufacturers of
Comfortables and Cotton Batting.
The cheapest and best in the market.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Patentee and Agent.

Rogers & Raymond
Invite the attention of
GENTLEMEN AND FAMILIES
to the
FASHIONABLE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING
for
GENTLEMEN AND BOYS,
at their
New Store, No. 214 Broadway,
Under the Museum.
Elegant Spring Overcoats, new styles; Handsome business suits; the most superb dress and undress clothing. Everything new and seasonable, and at
MODERATE PRICES,
at ROGERS & RAYMOND'S, No. 214 Broadway, and Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Death to Vermin.
MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN-DESTROYER
is the only sure remedy for the destruction of Rats, Mice, Water-Bugs, Roaches, Fleas, Moths, and Garden Insects. Read the following testimonial, and be convinced:
"METROPOLITAN HOTEL, New-York, June 7, 1859.
JOSEPH MEYER, Esq., Practical Chemist, No 612 Broadway—Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to bear our testimony to the superior qualities of your preparation, 'Meyer's Miraculous Vermin-Destroyer.' It has been used with great success in our hotel, and we confidently recommend it as a reliable Exterminator of all kinds of Insects. Every housekeeper should possess this 'Miraculous Destroyer.' Respectfully,
SIMEON LELAND & CO."
Principal Depôt, No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents to $1 per box.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also. UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1839.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemist and Druggist,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Brandreth's Pills.
The safest and most reliable medicine.
WARRANTED ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st. Directions in English, Spanish, French, Italian Portuguese and German.
Also, No. 4 Union-square.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

John B. Dunham,
OVER STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st, one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Notice! Removed to No. 493 Broadway.
EUREKA SEWING MACHINE OFFICE.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. PRICE $50 COMPLETE.
Parties not having full amount accommodated.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Dyspepsia and Fits.
Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription given him by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. All the ingredients are to be found in any drug store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Anniversary Hats—Unrivaled for quality and styles. The largest variety of Children's Hats and Caps in this City. First premium for ladies riding and children's Hats. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. I. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wigs
Are entirely novel and peculiar to his establishment. Partings unstainable. No shrinking or turning up behind. Fit guaranteed. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

Hats for Gentlemen.—Leary & Co.'s successors, BUNT & DUSENBURY, invite the attention of the public to their present elegant styles of gentlemen's hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Norton's Ointment, for Salt Rheum, and SCROFULA.—Sold by WM. PAUKINS, 8th-av., corner 35th-st.

The Reopening
Of the Columbia Billiard Room, No. 946 Broadway, will take place on Saturday Evening, May 5.
Mr KILDUFF hopes all his old friends and patrons will be present.

Removal.
CATARACT WASHING MACHINE,
Exhibition and Sales-room removed to
No. 494 BROADWAY,
East side, next above Broome-st.
The only washing machine that stands the test of use. Washing done without rubbing, and without wear on the clothing. Housekeepers are invited to call and try for themselves. Prices $12 $14 and $16.
SULLIVAN & HYATT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
N. B.—Wholesale orders received at our office, No. 54 BEEKMAN-ST.

Law of Health.
We cannot be sick, we can have no pain but from the presence of matters retained beyond the time Nature designed. Brandreth's Pills save us from danger by taking hold of these, and expelling them from the bowels, and thus purifying the blood. Their use insures the diminution of impurities, and perseverance certainly restores health.
Observe, No. 294 Canal-st. is the principal office. Wholesale and retail.
Also, No. 4 Union-square.

Boys' and Youths' Spring and Summer
CLOTHING NOW READY
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At CORNELL'S Boys' and Youths' Clothing Warehouse, No. 31 John-st.

Union-square Boot and Shoe Store.—WATKINS has opened a branch store at No. 867 Broadway, just above Union square; for the accommodation of the families of his numerous up-town customers. Exactly the same styles and qualities of ladies', gentlemen's, boys', misses' and children's boots, gaiters and shoes will be kept on hand, and made to order, as those that have given such universal satisfaction for the last 20 years, at No. 114 Fulton-st. The business in Fulton-st. will be continued as usual.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y.: "I have been afflicted with bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES, are for sale throughout the United States. Sold by all druggists.

Why Feel Your Way into Business in doubt and uncertainty, when a Phrenological examination by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects, and the pursuit in which you could best succeed.

AN ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITE.
LUXURIANT AND SILKY HAIR.
There is nothing that adds to the appearance of ladies, gentlemen, or children, so much as a fine head of hair. There is no preparation for young or old that will compare with
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM
Or, WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING,
for cleansing, beautifying, preserving, and rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, however harsh and dry, and disposing it to remain in any desired position. Price 37 cents per bottle; and if your hair is gray or thin, use
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.
It will restore gray hair to its original color.
It will cause the hair to grow on bald places.
It will prevent scurf and dandruff.
It is not a dye, and will not stain.
Rev. J. WEST, Washington-place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I am happy to bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S 'World's Hair Restorer' and 'Zylobalsamum,' and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.'
Depôt and Laboratory, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS WHICH HAS FOR
THE LAST TWENTY YEARS ATTENDED
DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,
Induces us to call the special attention of all those who are afflicted with any diseases arising from impurities of the blood, to the great superiority of THIS SARSAPARILLA over any other preparation of the same nature. It has been tested by thousands suffering from SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, RHEUMATISM, COLDS COUGHS, and many other complaints, with the most beneficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct supervision of
Dr. JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist,
it is the only preparation that can be safely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and be
VERY CAREFUL TO USE NO OTHER.
Wholesale and retail depôt, removed to
No. 41 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
AND GOUT,
In their worst stages; also, Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, etc., etc., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Ex-Alderman J. Kelly, XIIIth Ward, Eastern District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Mr. E. B. Holly, Dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrific Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.
Principal Depôt No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 75 cents per bottle.

FACTS.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS, and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.
TENTH WITNESS.
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO.—John McWinnie Esq., editor, Woodstock, C. W., testifies: From a recent trial of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, for rheumatism, I am satisfied it is a sovereign remedy. Four weeks since I was seized with lumbago, was quite unable to stand up. I applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and found immediate relief. I sometimes suffer great pain in my joints knee and ankle. One application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the painful parts and the pain vanishes.
R. R. RELIEF, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
REGULATING PILLS, 25c. per box.
RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J.

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA, and CONSUMPTION, are rapidly cured by that great and well known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, HEGEMAN & CO., A. B. SANDS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., and other druggists.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.
IN ALL CASES
Of Asthma, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints. In the South and West where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Biles, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholic
DYSPEPSIA—No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN;
FEVER AND AGUE—For this scourge of the Western country these medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy.
GENERAL DEBILITY,
Headaches of every kind, Impure Blood, Loss of Appetite.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.
PILES.
The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years' standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.
RHEUMATISM.
Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.
SCROFULA, or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms, Ulcers of every description. Worms of all kinds are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is supected. Relief will be certain.
THE LIFE PILLS
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.
Prepared by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT,
No. 335 Broadway,
(Moffat Building) New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

THE NEWSPAPER TRAIN
NEVER FAILS TO MAKE ITS CONNECTIONS
NORTH AND WEST.
The increase in the circulation of the New-York journals over the route which this train runs and connects, has been fifty per cent since the commencement, on April 9, and in many cases where the newspapers have been reduced from five to three cents per copy to the purchaser, 100 per cent.
The undersigned would therefore advise ALL the dealers who receive the papers by this train not to charge at retail over three cents per copy. The total cost free of all charges does not exceed 2½ cents to the most DISTANT point, and after June 1 no parties will be supplied by THIS TRAIN who will not agree to retail them at three cents per copy.
Dealers will find it to their interest to order their supplies from the subscriber direct, to avoid mistakes and save a third profit.
L. N. SHEAR,
No. 41 Park-row, Times Building.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
REMOVAL.
The public are respectfully informed that
THE SUNDAY MERCURY OFFICE
is now located at
NO. 46 ANN-ST.
(Between Nassau and William.)
ADVERTISEMENTS received until 9 o'clock on Saturday evenings.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES, ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

P. D. ORVIS HAS REMOVED THE CASH DRUG HOUSE to the spacious and centrally located premises No. 162 Broadway, near Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-st., where he offers an extensive stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, &c., at wholesale, for net cash only.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

DRESS BLACK FROCK COATS, $4 TO $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 to $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
If you wish good feather beds and mattresses, cots, comforters, blankets, &c., cheap, go to WILLARD'S, No. 381 Hudson-st., corner of Houston. All goods warranted as represented.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

THIRD EDITION.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.
Is published at 4 o'clock P. M., and can be had at all the leading hotels, the ferries, cars, and at the news offices.
It contains exclusive telegraph news later by several hours than any other evening paper, together with City news, ship news, markets and stocks up to the hour of going to press.
The circulation of the EXPRESS is greater than the combined circulation of the entire Evening Press of New-York City, and is equaled only by the cash morning papers.
As an advertising medium it has no superior. Ordinary advertisements 8 cents per line.
All advertisements in THE EVENING EXPRESS appear in the NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS, without extra charge.
J. & E. BROOKS,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

GREAT BARGAINS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
In order to effect an entire clearance of our
SPRING STOCK,
we offer the whole of our unrivaled assortment of
FRENCH CHINA
DINNER, DESSERT AND TEA SETS,
RICH CUT TABLE GLASS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.,
at an immense discount on the customary rates. All in want of any of the above named articles are requested to call and
BE CONVINCED
that it is to their interest to buy from us.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

ASTOR HOUSE EXCHANGE.
BAR, RESTAURANT AND LUNCH.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
The Restaurant will be provided with all the delicacies of the season.
The bar will be supplied with the best of liquors, and prompt attention.
JAS. P. M. STETSON & CO.

BRASS CASTERS WANTED.
Three first-class workmen can find steady employment and good wages, by addressing
THOMAS RAWLING, Mount Carmel, Conn.
N. B.—Those accustomed to light work preferred.

McKNIGHT'S
MALT
WINE,
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Fruiterers.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

A GARDEN IN WINTER CAN BE OBTAINED by planting all the choicest
EVERGREENS,
Among which are all the new varieties from
CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
The proper season to plant them is
NOW.
For catalogues, apply to
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I.,
Or to J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

JERSEY CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CARELESS BLASTING.—Yesterday morning some men engaged in blasting rock at the Bergen Cut, attended to their business in so careless a manner that a portion of the rock was thrown a distance of 300 feet, going through the roof of the house of BENJAMIN MILLS, breaking one of the rafters and endangering the lives of the inmates. A storehouse adjoining was also greatly injured by the falling rocks. A complaint was made before Justice BEDFORD, of Jersey City, and JOHN MULLIN, the contractor for the work, and CHARLES McNEAR, the foreman, were arrested and held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—Detectives ELDER and YOUNG, CHARLES RICHARDSON Coroner MORRIS and others, were before the Grand Jury of Hudson County yesterday to give testimony regarding the murder of the woman found drowned in Jersey City a few days ago, and identified as Mrs. ADA RICHARDSON. Nothing was elicited which the Jury considered sufficiently decisive to warrant the finding of an indictment against any person.

BURGLARY IN HUDSON CITY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the house of Mr. JUDD, Cottage-place, Hudson City, was entered by burglars and robbed of silver ware valued at $60.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.—The United States Naval Commissioner, charged with the care of the Japanese Embassy, by the President, have engaged for their occupancy, while sojourning in the Federal Metropolis, a suite of about sixty rooms at Willards' Hotel. The Messrs. WILLARD are now busily engaged in fitting them up for their reception, their mode of living being in many respects essentially different from that of American or European travelers. Their reception here will, no doubt, be one of the most interesting occasions ever witnessed. The magnificent iron steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. WM. SMITH, belonging to the Norfolk and Seaford Company, but at present under control of Commodore MATTINGLY, of the Washington and Richmond route, has been chartered to convey the Embassy from Norfolk to Washington. It is stated that they will land with military honors at the Washington Arsenal, where preparations are now progressing to give them a proper reception on their landing. All the Government troops now here, including a battalion of marines and the ordnance men at the Arsenal, as well as the Washington Light Infantry, and probably several other District volunteer corps, will form a portion of the escort. It is understood that unless the *Roanoke* should be intercepted by some Government vessels, bearing contrary orders, she will proceed to New-York, as heretofore indicated, but where orders await her to proceed immediately to Norfolk. The *Philadelphia* will be there in readiness to receive the Embassy. It is but fair to state that the contracts for their transportation and accommodation, evince a liberal spirit on the part of our enterprising citizens, the Messrs. WILLARD, and the managers of the *Philadelphia*.—*States and Union, May 5.*

FROM CHARLESTON.

TRACES OF THE LATE CONVENTION.

The Valedictory of Hon. Caleb Cushing.

CHARLESTON, Friday, May 4.

All the States that approve of an Anti-Squatter Sovereignty platform are invited to send delegates to Richmond.

Gen. CUSHING has gone to Sullivan's Island to spend a few days.

Strangers are leaving the city in crowds, and the hotels are nearly deserted.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS OF GEN. CUSHING.

The following was Mr. CUSHING's closing address:

Gentlemen of the Convention, allow me, before putting the question of adjournment, to address to you a parting word. I desire first to say, and in saying it, to bear testimony to your constituents and to the people of the United State, that considering the numerousness of this assembly and the important interests involved in its deliberations, and the emotions thus naturally awakened in your bosoms—considering all this, I say, your sessions have been distinguished by order, by freedom from personalities, by decorum, and by an observance of parliamentary method and law. In competition for the floor, and in the zeal of gentlemen to promote their respective opinions by motions or objections to motions, in the lassitude of protracted sittings, occasions have occurred of apparent, but only apparent, confusion. But there has been no real confusion, no deliberative violation of order. I am better able than any other person to speak knowingly on this point, and to speak impartially, and I say it with pride and pleasure, as a thing especially proper for me to say from the Chair. I desire further to say for and in behalf of myself that I also know, by knowledge of my own heart and conscience, that in the midst of circumstances always arduous, and in some respects of peculiar embarrassment, it has been my steady purpose and constant endeavor to discharge impartially the duties of the Chair. If, in the execution of the duties, it shall have happened to me to address any gentleman abruptly, or not to have duly recognized him, I beg pardon of him and of the Convention. Finally, permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that not merely the fortunes of the great constitutional party which you represent, but the fortunes of the Constitution also, are at stake in the acts of this Convention. During a period now of 84 years, we, the States of this Union, have been associated together in one form or another, for objects of domestic order and foreign security. We have traversed side by side the wars of the Revolution and other and later wars, through peace and war, through sunshine and storm. We have held our way manfully on until we have come to be a great Republic. Shall we cease to be such? I will not believe it. I will not believe that the noble work of our fathers is to be shattered into fragments—that this great Republic is to be but a name, a history of a mighty people once existing, but existing no longer, save as a shadowy memory or a monumental ruin by the side of the pathway of time. I fondly trust that we shall continue to march on forever, the hope of nations as well in the old world as in the new, like the bright orbs of the firmament, which roll on without rest because bound for eternity without haste, because predestined for eternity. So may it be with this glorious confederation of States. I pray you, therefore, gentlemen, in your return to your constituents, and to the bosoms of your families, to take with you as your guiding thought the sentiment of the Constitution and the Union, and with this I cordially bid you farewell until the prescribed reassembling of the Convention.

TRAITS OF THE CONVENTION.

TELEGRAPHIC DELINQUENCIES—APPEARANCE OF MEMBERS—A GEORGIAN ORATOR—THE SECESSION.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.

One of the most annoying things that can happen to a reporter is to find himself circumvented, either by an opponent or by the force of circumstances. Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, I handed in a long message, the bulk of which was very important and exclusive. In the evening, by 10 o'clock, I sent in an additional message, hot from the caucuses of the three cliques. Upon going to the telegraph office, Monday morning, I ascertained that by some unaccountable mistake, other messages had taken precedence of mine, and that one line being out of order, the message was not delivered at the TIMES Office until too late for service. Had I not been personally cognizant of the unvarying impartiality of the Superintendent, I should feel it my duty to question the possibility of such an occurrence unintentionally. As it is, I simply regret that it has happened, and trust he will carefully guard against such a happening in future.

The past week was a fruitless one. Nothing of any consequence was done at all. The weather was exceedingly and continually a shifting panorama of hot suns and chilly winds, with a rain storm occasionally thrown in by way of variety.

This is my first attendance upon a Democratic Convention. I have been amused and interested at many things. The delegates are just about like other men—they are short, they are tall, fat, thin, lanky and puffy. Long hair, extending to the middle of the back, is on several heads, while other nobs are cropped *a la* Heenan, and other some are bushy like a mop. These last are particularly exemplified on the head of Mr. NELMS, of Georgia. This gentleman, son of the Sunny South, is apparently about twenty-three years of age, and must be, at least, five feet five inches high. He has a wonderful head, and, as it comprises a large part of his body, I will describe it. With his hair in its natural state, his caput must be about twenty inches in circumference, but when the hair is pressed down, it would probably not exceed twelve inches. He is speaking now, and stands erect on a chair before me. His hair rises towards the sky, a mass of black, curly covering, which would almost fill a pillow. He pulls down and turns up the cuff of his shirt sleeve, so that a strip of linen, about six inches deep, waves in the air as he shakes his little fist in the face of the house. His voice is very shrill, his manner impassioned, and his gesticulations very violent. He has a future before him, without a doubt, and is a good conservative Democrat.

Yesterday was a momentous day in the history of the Democratic Party. Having made up their minds that they could not succeed in forcing upon the Convention the clause promising protection to property in slaves in the Territories, the Southern States resolved to separate from their long-loved brethren. Such a moment, pregnant with consequences so grave, should have been a quiet and orderly one. On the contrary, delegates from all parts of the Union were walking about, talking, laughing, joking, prospecting, and evidently regarding the threatened bolt with no more seriousness than they would an ordinary adjournment.

Mr. YANCEY, the leading orator, and pet of the extreme wing of the South, having done his best to conquer, retired from the field, and under his lead Alabama left the Convention, and consequently the party. She was followed by Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia. Their protests had evidently been carefully prepared some time, and all that was needed were the occasion and the date. They were dignified, rather verbose, and occasionally plucked a feather from the wing of that much abused bird, the American Eagle. In the case of Mississippi, this was particularly observable. Well, they went out, hot-headed, faces flushed, and impressed with a greater idea of their individual action, rather than the seriousness of the occasion. And while they thus went, the others chuckled, and like a pack of school-boys who had triumphed over the other boys, smiled significantly, and not to put *too* fine a point on it, malignantly. The excitement outside was far more intense than it was in the Convention. Crowds of citizens gathered at the corners, the hotels were thronged, and everywhere all business was suspended. To hear a crowd of these people talk, an innocent youth would imagine that the Union was dissolved, the country gone to smash, the banks all broke, Europe convulsed with war, and Egyptian darkness so black that their darkies would be pale in comparison.

After the secession each party had meetings, stump speeches, &c.

I am so busy at the Hall, that I find but little time to write. There is a prospect of considerable bunkum talk to-day, and I will write up while they are at it.

HOWARD.

WHAT RETURNING DELEGATES SAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

Most of the delegates have returned, and freely express their opinions as to the result of the proceedings at Charleston. The report that the National Convention adopted the Tennessee resolutions is all a mistake. The Cincinnati Platform, pure and simple on the subject of Slavery, was adopted.

The leading Douglas men from the South say there is no doubt the people will rebuke the seceders, and send new delegates to Baltimore, and that DOUGLAS will unquestionably be nominated. P.

FROM WASHINGTON

CONGRESS AT THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The Past and the Coming Conventions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republicans are preparing for a fight at Chicago. Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will lead Young America, and bear aloft the standard of Gov. BANKS. Mr. CORWIN takes charge of the McLean Practicals while Mr. BLAIR heads forlorn hope for BATES. Mr. ELY THAYER represents, in part, Oregon, with instructions for BATES. Gen. WILSON, with more impulse than prudence, will pitch in on his own hook for whoever will win. Mr. SPAULDING will represent Gov. SEWARD, but under orders from WEED. At present the contest seems doubtful, but the general impression is that the ticket will be McLEAN and BANKS. The pervading desire is for victory, and all personal preferences will be sacrificed to policy.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Ambassadors are expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, and preparations are making to give them a captivating reception. They are to land at the Navy Yard, if the steamer can reach that point.

THE GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

Secretary COBB has answered the Covode Committee, and sent in his report on the Government warehouses in New-York. The Secretary thinks if fault can be found with saving to the Government $100,000 then he may be blamed.

HOW THE ORGANS ARE GOVERNED.

Mr. COVODE, to-day, ventilated the manner in which the *Argus* and other Democratic journals are edited, and by whom the editors are paid.

COMPENSATION TO CASSIUS M. CLAY.

The House passed a bill, to-day, compensating CASSIUS M. CLAY for the personal property lost by him when taken prisoner in Mexico; also, refunding the amount of judgment against him for breaking into a house in Kentucky to capture deserters, by order of his superior officer. The claims were bitterly opposed.

INTERESTING TO SAN FRANCISCANS.

The Supreme Court to-day overruled the decision of the Court below in the great land claim of BOLTON and BARRON, covering half of San Francisco, and pronounced the title worthless. This claim was principally owned in Philadelphia, and was estimated at $10,000,000.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

A dispatch from Fairmount, Virginia, states that five hundred Editors, representing every State and Territory west of the Alleghanies, are on the special excursion train. They will reach Baltimore and visit Washington on Monday, and will go to Mount Vernon on Tuesday.

A GREAT SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. JOHN HUTCHINS, of Ohio, is much complimented here, and is regarded as one of the ablest delivered this session. It is replete with valuable information. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 4.

The receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending with March were nearly $22,500,000, of which upwards of $15,000,000 were from Customs, half a million from the lands, $249,000 from incidental and miscellaneous sources, $5,588,000 from Treasury notes under the Act of 1857, and $1,910,000 from the Loan Act of 1858.

The expenditures were $20,337,000—of which $11,500,000 was for civil and foreign intercourse and miscellaneous expenses; $3,037,000 for the War Department; $2,444,000 for the Navy Department; $1,095,000 for the Indian Bureau and pensions; and the remaining $2,300,000 for the interest of the public debt, the reimbursement and payment of Treasury notes, and the payment of Texas creditors.

The Medical or Pharmacopœia Convention has adjourned *sine die*. Previous to the adjournment there was a discussion, but no action, on weights and measures.

Mr. BAYLOR, late American Consul at Manchester, and agent of the Cotton Association of Georgia, has returned to the United States with full powers to take the initiatory steps to establish a direct cotton trade between this country and Europe. Congress has already passed a law, making Macon, in Georgia, a port of entry, with a view of admitting such goods as may come from Belgium and other European States to be exhibited at the contemplated Fair in that city. The aid of the Statistical office of the State Department will probably be sought in furtherance of the enterprise, in which the Belgian Minister fully concurs; and it is ascertained from persons conversant with the subject, that the Belgian Government is not only willing to encourage the project, but has advanced funds to Mr. BAYLOR to open a central agency in the city of Baltimore.

The Supreme Court adjourned to-day, till next December. Of about seventy California land cases adjudicated, thirty, where there was contest of title, were decided on the ground of fraud, in favor of the Federal Government. These involved upwards of one million acres of land, worth fifteen or twenty million dollars, and included the Bolten or Santatlan case, this claim being for 10,000 acres in the city of San Francisco, and 20,000 outside of its limits, estimated to be worth about $10,000,000. The opinion of the Court, in this case, was that the claimants showed no legal title nor record of the evidence in support of the grant; that the claimants have no equity for want of consideration, possession and improvement, and that the evidence satisfied the Court that the claim was fabricated in 1850, was antedated, and that it was false and forged. The judgment of the District Court of California, and decision of the Land Commissioner, were therefore reversed.

Mr. PHELPS, member of Congress from Missouri, was yesterday nominated by the District Convention at Springfield, in that State, for reëlection.

GEORGE D. NOBLE, of New-York, of the firm of NOBLE, HAYS & NOBLE, died here this morning. The Coroner's Jury found that he came to his death by the improper use of opiates.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Oswego, N. Y., complaining of the manner in which the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain is carried out. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A short Executive Session was then had, after which the private calendar was taken up.

Several private bills were passed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 4.

The House was engaged upon private bills. Several were passed; including that for the payment of the indemnity for depredations committed on the Shawnee Indians in Texas, and the bill reimbursing the expenses of Utah in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS the President was requested to furnish all the facts in relation to the Stevens steamer for harbor defence, the plans, how much has been appropriated, and what amount will complete it.

The House went into Committee, and Messrs. LONGNECKER, ADRAIN and NIXON made speeches in favor of the protection of domestic manufactures. What portion of their written speeches they omitted to read, they were privileged by the dozen members present to print. Adjourned.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE MAILS BY THE CANADA.

THE BATTLE OF THE GREAT BELT.

STATE OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

The Revolt in the Two Sicilies.

The Steamship *Canada*, of the Cunard line from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived at Boston yesterday morning.

Among the passengers was JOHN MORRISSEY. The announcement that the *Canada* did not leave Halifax till midnight on Wednesday is supposed to have been made to secure MORRISSEY from rough treatment on his arrival. She left at 6 in the evening, and arrived at Boston at 6, when no one expected her. A large police force were ordered to be at the wharf to preserve order. MORRISSEY got quietly ashore, and left in the morning train for Albany. The roughs express disappointment.

The Cunard Company intend in June next to resume regular sailings to New-York with their celebrated screw fleet, and will then, in addition to goods, carry all classes of passengers. The emigrant department, according to the European *Times*, is to be entrusted to a well known firm in the Australian trade, whose agencies ramify through every district of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as the continent, and from their experience the very best results may be anticipated.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Money Showered upon Sayers—Bodily Health of the Champions—The Fight in the House of Commons—Who was at the Mill—The Letter of George Wilkes, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, April 20, 1860.

Since the fight money has poured in from various sources, many of them anonymous, upon the brave little Champion of England.

"In the interval (says a daily paper of this morning) which has elapsed since Tuesday, the referee has received some hundreds of letters from all parts of the kingdom, enclosing money for a testimonial to SAYERS. Nearly all the letters are anonymous, and state that the writers never saw a prize-fight, or even heard of SAYERS till the recent contest, and they simply send their individual contributions to him to mark their admiration of his courage in defending the English belt against such fearful odds. As we have said, they come from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and contain sums varying from a shilling's worth of postage stamps up to notes for £25."

In addition to this, one hundred guineas was left as a present by an individual at the office of a sporting paper, and £70 has been sent from Liverpool. Silver cups and gold chains are raining in upon him, with £5 notes, and it is said that he is to have a gold belt presented to him. The slight effect of HEENAN's blows astonishes and perplexes every one. Eight knock-down blows, and scarcely a contusion or even an abrasion! The fact is, I think it was rather the weight of HEENAN than the smart delivery of his blows which caused TOM to fall. Blows which came in, reached him over his disabled right arm.

In the House of Commons, last night, an amusing conversation took place with regard to the fight. After a dignified talk about children's street games, including "tip cat," Mr. V. SCULLY, anxious to bone a little respectability out of the matter, trusted that the Home Secretary would view the subject of pugilistic rencontres in a "more serious mood." He uttered the usual stereotyped platitudes about "human beings being allowed to pummel each other in a civilized country," but he could not make the House or Sir C. LEWIS serious. Mister SCULLY said that he had heard that Sir THOMAS DE SAYERS, the Benicia Boy and MORRISSEY, too, were all Irishmen. I can assure Mister SCULLY, the Irish non-combatant, that SAYERS is *not* an Irishman. TOM's father says that he is a real Sussex man, and was born at Steyning—his wife, TOM's mamma, being a Sussex woman. In answer to the busy SCULLY, whose reputability-acquiring dodge is so transparent, just as if CLANRICARDE were too busy himself with the suppression of vice and brothels, Sir C. LEWIS answered in a few words, which impressed me with more respect for him than I ever thought it were possible for me to entertain towards him, or any of his party. It is a speech devoid of cant, and that, in these days, is a great thing.

I see the "local authorities" bringing the matter before the "proper tribunals." What fun it would have been, had Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, M. P., the poet of the *Cornhill Magazine*, been taken into custody for being present at the fight, together with the Duke of BEAUFORT, AUNT SALLY, the Marquis of STAFFORD, and other noblemen, and noble men. Of the poet MILNES, some one wittily said that some lines in one of his "poems" recently published were very applicable.

"I wandered by the brookside,
And I gazed upon the *mill*."

Let your readers remember, perfectly to *gouter* this, that the mill was fought on the banks of a stream, the Blackwater.

No one seems to know whether or not the fight is to be renewed. The "Benicia Boy" is, they say, most anxious that it should be so, although he has not yet shown himself, and TOM is by no means backward. I believe that the latter would fight even with a single arm.

I do not hear that Mr. THACKERAY was at the fight. Probably such things have for him, as for Mr. SALA, who is now busily engaged in unconsciously burlesquing the style of THOS. CARLYLE, a twang of nasal reminiscence which is not agreeable. Mr. DICKINS, I am told, was at the fight, but I did not see him there. Some indignant brute in the *Telegraph* wants to have the names of those present at the fight published. I don't believe there would be the slightest objection on the part of those who were there. Lord EGLINTON has denied his presence. He is content with the recollection of that more bloodless folly, the Eglinton tournament.

No one seems to know what is likely to take place with regard to the championship. HEENAN is very anxious to win the belt, but it might not be his very long, if he got it. *Bell's Life*, I may as well add, fully acquits HEENAN of any share in the accusation against SAYERS and his party, and against the referee. "So brave a man and so fair a fighter," adds the Editor, "we do not believe would harbor such unworthy suspicions."

The first of the four great and swift paddle-steamers for the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was to be launched this afternoon at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The builders are Messrs. PALMER, BROTHERS & Co., of Jarrow. This ship, the *Connaught*, will soon be followed by the *Leinster*, from the same yard. Messrs. SAMUELSON & Co., of Hull, are building the *Ulster* and *Munster*. I enclose a full description of the *Connaught*, as there are so many improvements and novelties in her construction and fittings. The *Connaught* will, it is expected, be the fastest ship afloat. The journey from London to Dublin will be decreased to eleven hours, and from Dublin to Galway to four, so that passengers will be enabled to leave Galway by one of these magnificent vessels within sixteen hours of quitting London. Telegraphic communication will, it is expected, be established between Europe and America by these steamers within five days. This will be quite a gala day at Jarrow. There are 300 persons of distinction invited to the banquet on the occasion of the launch. Lady EGLINTON is invited to christen the vessel. I send you a fearful attack on Dr. GRAY, of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, for his alleged double dealing in reference to the Galway Line. It appears in the *Waterford Mail*. The last sentence is bitterly epigrammatic. I should think there will be "wigs upon the green" somewhere between Waterford and the Irish capital.

LETTER FROM GEORGE WILKES.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I am desired to state, on the part of Mr. JOHN C. HEENAN, in answer to your report of this morning, that neither he nor any person authorized to act for him requested the referee at the late encounter between SAYERS and himself to stop the fight when the ring was broken into. On the contrary, he and his friends, nearly all of whom were grouped in a little handful at his corner, repeatedly protested against the invasion of the ropes, and demanded tha the fight should not be interrupted. In proof of this, Heenan breasted his way three times through the crowd of persons who poured into the arena from the side of Sayers to renew the combat after that outrage had taken place, and who refused to leave the ring, and did not do so until Sayers had been withdrawn. He wishes me to say, moreover, that he feels sure that, had not that occurrence taken place, he would soon have made his victory manifest to the most prejudiced person on the ground. As to the suggestion which has been kindly made by the Editor of *Bell's Life*, that Sayers and he should have a Belt apiece, he begs to say that, while he will cheerfully subscribe to a new testimonial for his brave and honorable adversary, he will have none other than the one he came 9,000 miles to get, and which he honestly feels he has already won. He believes, however, he can win it again, if required to do so, and, if it be really amenable to conquest by a stranger, he will not leave your shores until he brings his late contest to a new and due conclusion.

On the part of many Americans in London who have called upon me, we repudiate entirely the idea expressed at the conclusion of your article—namely, that Heenan's American supporters "consent to the contest being considered a drawn battle." They, on the contrary, insist that the fight, if not decided to be already won by Heenan, shall be considered as still pending, and subject to renewal at the earliest possible day. Through a note from the referee, which now lies before me, I learn he has refused a new arbitrament this week, (according to the usual custom,) "on the ground of humanity;" but, while the friends of Mr. Heenan cannot object to such a highly creditable motive, they disclaim for him the requirement of any such consideration, he being quite capable of responding to the orders of the referee, and will so respond at an hour's notice. The friends of Heenan, while they acquit the upright and gallant Sayers and his immediate backers from any participation in the violent interruption of the contest, wish to declare the clearness of Heenan's supporters from any complicity with that outrage; and in this connection desire me to say that when a man in our country who has engaged to subdue another requires outside aid to help him, as was given to Sayers in the 39th round, he is considered to be beaten. In short, whenever "humanity" justifies such interference, the verdict is given against the man whose conquered and hopeless condition requires the practical interposition of such a sentiment.

In conclusion, I wish to say for myself, that in the haste of writing my long report, the battle part of which has been published here in an illustrated extra, a few errors crept in which could not be corrected for that edition, as I had no time allowed me to either revise my manuscript or read its proof. One of those errors was the omission of the word "at" in the last line of one of the closing rounds, when, in speaking of the conduct of the persons who broke into the ring, it should read, "they kicked at and struck at him," instead of "kicked and struck him."

I send with this a corrected copy of that report, and if you will lay it before the gentleman who prepared your ably-written account of Wednesday, and he will point out any errors I may have made therein, I will cheerfully correct it for perusal in America.

Very truly yours, GEORGE WILKES.

Adelphi Hotel, London, April 19.

THE FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. W. Ewart inquired of the Home Secretary what the state of the law really was respecting prize-fighting.

Mr. Scully expressed a strong opinion that it was a disgrace to the country that two human beings should be allowed to pummel each other for two hours and a half, in one of the most civilized counties in England, without the interference of the magistracy. He believed that if such an occurrence had happened in Ireland, the English papers would have been unanimous in denouncing it, and would have characterized all who abetted the proceeding as complete savages. [Laughter.]

Sir G. Lewis, in reply to Mr. Miller, said—The hon. member for Dumfries (Mr. W. Ewart) has made a speech condemning the practice of prize-fighting, and traveling over a wide range of topics, but he ends by simply asking me what is the law upon the subject. An hon. gentleman, (Mr. V. Scully) following him, has expatiated still more widely on the subject, and has expressed his opinion that it is utterly impossible that any event of this sort could have occurred in that part of the kingdom with which he is more immediately connected. [Laughter.] He certainly adverted, in passing, to the slight accident that both the combatants on this occasion were Irishmen. [Laughter.] However, without narrowing the question in that manner, I would take leave to call his attention to the fact that those who deliberately defend the practice of prize-fighting do so, I apprehend, on this ground: They say that it affords a model of fair fighting between two persons who engage in a pugilistic encounter; that it lays down certain rules which may be observed by all who fight in a less regular manner; that in the fights arising out of quarrels, which must be frequent in every community, the rules laid down by the professional members of the ring are looked to for guidance, [hear;] that in that way you avoid the casualties which are inflicted where similar rules are not observed, [hear;] and that an inducement is thus afforded for the adoption of a mode of fighting much better than the bowie knife, the stiletto, or, even, let me add, the shillelagh, the use of which, I understand, is not very uncommon in Ireland. ["Hear," and laughter.] There certainly did occur in former years, and perhaps do now sometimes occur, encounters at Irish fairs, which he must admit are somewhat more dangerous to the public peace than encounters such as we are now considering. Having merely adverted to what fell from the honorable gentleman, I will now answer the question of my honorable friend behind me as to what is the state of the law. I do not find there is the slightest doubt that a fight of this nature is an illegal act. [Hear, hear.] It is clearly a breach of the peace. An assemblage of persons to aid and abet such a breach of the peace is an unlawful assemblage, and any person present and taking part in it may undoubtedly be indited for a misdemeanor. [Hear, and laughter.] It has not been the habit of the Government of this country to institute prosecutions in cases of this sort, even at a time when they were much more common than they are now, and therefore more likely to cause inconvenience and confusion. But it is open to the local authorities, when any fight takes place, to institute a prosecution in the ordinary way, and bring the matter before the proper tribunals."

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND COMMENTS FROM THE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The *Globe* states that the rival combatants, Sayers and Heenan, have left town, and that, accompanied by their friends, they will meet at Epsom, and discuss the question of the renewal of the fight. "The referee has advised them to make it a 'drawn battle;' and he is inclined to believe that they will act on his advice; but he will not make any formal decision this week. Neither Sayers nor Heenan is so much 'punished' as the first reports in the papers induced the public to believe."

As some of the supporters of Heenan have spread a rumor that the English champion would have been defeated had the fight been allowed to go on, the *Times* asserts, on the authority of the referee, that he closed the conflict only in compliance with the wishes of the American's friends. "When the ring was broken the referee was forced away, and was outside the crowd round the combatants while the last three or four rounds were fought. The friends of Heenan insisted on his return to stop the fight, claiming in accordance with the rules of the ring, that when the enclosure was broken into the contest should cease. They therefore made a passage for him to return to the men and stop them, which he accordingly did, in spite of the wishes of Sayers' supporters, who were confident of his winning in a few minutes more." With respect to the injuries sustained by the champion, the leading journal says: "Though it turns out that none of the bones of the right arm were fractured, yet some of the tendons were broken and the muscles so much contused and injured that he is still unable to move his hand, or use the limb at all. This injury he sustained in the fourth round in stopping one of the American's tremendous blows, and an attempt which he made to use it in one of the subsequent struggles gave him such pain that it distressed him more than the blows he received from his antagonist. The knock-down blows which he received at the commencement he admits to have been dreadfully severe, but for the last hour of the fight they did little more hurt than the actual knocking down, for the American's hand was so swollen that it could have inflicted little mischief on such a seasoned frame as his. Sayers regrets that the contest was stopped, as he considers that he was certain to have won in at latest ten minutes more; though he says he felt so little distressed that he could have continued to fight for another hour. It will certainly appear, from the slight marks of punishment which he showed on Wednesday, and the general vigor of his appearance, that he did not over-estimate his powers in this respect. To the proposal that the battle should be considered as drawn, Sayers, we believe, strongly objects, and expresses an ardent wish to meet his adversary again, who, he maintains, shall never put forth a claim for the English Champion's belt while he has ability to defend it. Heenan's left hand was very bad on Wednesday, and much swollen. He was also too much punished about the face to make any appearance at the office of the referee. No other hostile meeting will ever take place between the two men, as the supporters of both consider that the courage and endurance of each have been sufficiently proved, and they will, therefore, consent to the late contest being considered as a drawn battle."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* states that among those present at the fight were "a noble duke whose 'Aunt Sally' occupied a conspicuous position about two years ago, and a a noble earl who has been twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, under Lord Derby."

On Wednesday the *Vanderbilt* left Cowes for New-York with the American mail. Amongst her passengers were the various reporters and artists of the sporting American journals who came over here respecting the fight for the championship. Amongst the cargo were 35 bales of newspapers, weighing two tons, containing particulars of the fight. No previous event in England ever caused such a number of newspapers to be sent to America at one time.

The great fight on Tuesday presented to the swell-mob men a golden opportunity for the exercise of their professional skill, and the result was that a large number of persons attending the fight were relieved of their watches and other valuable property. Eight watches of a valuable description were stolen from eight gentlemen stopping at the same hotel. How some of the vagabonds reached Farnborough may be judged of from the following fact: On Tuesday morning, as the time for the departure from London Bridge approached, two Leicestershire gentlemen made their appearance with tickets in hand, and inquired anxiously for the way to the platform from which the train for the fight was about to start. Two sharpers on the look-out took the tickets, pretending to look at them, but they no sooner got possession of them than they rushed amongst the crowd, leaving their dupes in a state of perfect bewilderment.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

By Telegraph to the Manchester Guardian.

London, Friday, April 20.

Heenan has not yet called at *Bell's Life* Office, in London, but Sayers has been there several times. Both men are anxious to fight again. Before anything is settled, a medical certificate as to the state of Sayers' arm will be given to the referee.

In the best informed quarters it is believed that even should another fight be decided upon, there will be much greater difficulty in the way of its coming off than on the first occasion, and that the authorities may take very decided steps to prevent the contest.

Lynch, the American champion of light weights, was beaten by Shaw, of London, in 145 minutes.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult., Mr. Horsman entered into an elaborate criticism upon the policy of the Ministry touching the Savoy question, and Lord John Russell replied as follows:

I do not well understand what purpose the right hon. gentleman had in view in making the speech that he has. [Cheers.] It is no doubt his privilege to address the House on any part of our foreign and domestic policy. At the same time the privilege is accompanied with a deep responsibility. [Cheers, and "Hear, hear."] And I must say that I think the right hon. gentleman had not sufficiently weighed that responsibility when he made the speech which we have just heard. In the first place, I must say, before I advert to the question upon which the right hon. gentleman has dwelt, that while he appears to be preparing the House for war—while he seemed to be endeavoring to raise a feeling in this House in favor of a contest with the Government of France—he never laid down what was the object for which that war should be undertaken. [Hear.] The right hon. gentleman seemed to suppose—though the mistake both in politics and geography would be considerable—that Chablais and Faucigny were a part of the Swiss territory, and that the French Government were about to invade that territory and take possession of it contrary to the rights of Switzerland. But whatever dangers we may have to encounter, and whatever may be the future position of affairs, that at least is not the present situation. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman asks me what is the present state of the Savoy question; and in order to explain at least that portion of the subject, (for my duty forbids me to go into details with regard to what has recently, and and what is now happening,) I must observe that the question of Sardinia and its cession of Savoy, and the question of the neutrality of possessions of Savoy, and their relations, first to Switzerland, and then to the great Powers of Europe, are two totally distinct matters. The right honorable gentleman asks me why we did not protest against the cession of Savoy? Now there may no doubt be cases in which it is right for a neutral power to protest. I don't think that there are many, but there are undoubtedly some. For instance, where a treaty was in our opinion manifestly violated, such as was the case at Cracow, and where we did not think our interests were so endangered, or our honor so concerned, that it was necessary for us to take up arms—that, I think, was a proper case for a protest. There are, undoubtedly, other cases. For instance, when the late Grand Duke of Tuscany and the late Duke of Modena found their territories violently taken possession of, and another sovereign claiming the right to rule over them, not having power to resume their sovereignty, they very properly protested, meaning thereby that they did not acknowledge the right of the present ruler, and that if ever power came to them to resume their possessions they would consider themselves entitled to resume them. But what is our position with regard to the cession of Savoy? When we first heard, not that it was a matter intended, but that it was a matter which might be intended, and which might be carried into effect, we stated that such a transfer of territory would have injurious consequences, both to France and to the general peace and tranquillity of Europe. But we were not entitled to say to the King of Sardinia, "You shall not yield your territory to France;" nor were we entitled to say to the Emperor of the French, "You shall not accept the territory from the King of Sardinia which he has a right to yield." So much was this the view of one at least of the Courts of Europe, that the Emperor of Russia, by his minister, said that this was entirely a matter that concerned the two sovereigns; that the Emperor of the French had a right to ask for the cession, and the King of Sardinia had a right to make it; and that with regard to the cession, there could be no further question about it. I do not understand that any of the Powers of Europe have said even so much as we have upon the subject. They consider that the Emperor of the French might have this territory if it was yielded to him. Some of them considered, as we have done, that it would be a most injurious example, and pregnant with future consequence of evil, but they have not said, "We are entitled to protest against it." So far, therefore, we have not only acted in conformity with the laws of nations, but we have acted in conformity with what has been the general sense of the other Powers of Europe. [Hear, hear.] There is a question intimately connected with this, and one of some complication, which has already been partly discussed, and which must be still further discussed, for it is at this moment occupying the Cabinets of Europe. In was agreed in 1815 that certain portions of Savoy—namely, Chablais, Faucigny and part of the Genevois, in case of a war between the neighboring Powers, should have all the advantages which belong to Switzerland herself—that is to say, the King of Sardinia should have power to withdraw his troops through the Valais and the neutral territory of Switzerland, and that thereupon the only military authorities that should have power in that district should be the troops of the Swiss Confederation. Well, there has been a discussion, (and some of the diplomatic dispatches have appeared in the newspapers;) there has been in the first place a discussion as to what was the origin of this particular provision which is contained in the ninety-second article of the treaty of Vienna, and in the Act of Guarantee to Switzerland, of the 20th of September, 1815. The French Government have contended in more than one able dispatch, that this provision was entirely made for the benefit of the King of Sardinia, and for the protection of his troops in the case of war. It has been contended on the other side that the deputies of Geneva obtained this provision for the sake of the security of Geneva, and the benefit of Switzerland. Whatever may be the result of the discussion, it will be sufficient for me to say that in view of her Majesty's Government the provision was one conducive to the general security of Switzerland, and to the safety of that neutrality which was declared in 1815 to be a part of the general policy of Europe. [Hear, hear.] That being the case, a new question arises with regard to the change which has lately taken place. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia have concluded a treaty at Turin, by an article of which the neutralized part of Savoy is transferred, with the rest of Savoy, to the Emperor of the French, and by which it is declared that that territory is transferred with the same conditions under which it was formerly held by the King of Sardinia. That provision naturally gave occasion to demands for explanations, and it has been stated, most frankly, as I think, both by the French Government, and by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the King of Sardinia, that the meaning of the article is that the Emperor of the French takes the territory with the obligation of neutrality to which I have alluded, and to which the King of Sardinia was subject. According to Sardinia the Emperor takes it, to use the phrase of Count Cavour, "with the obligation of an efficacious neutrality for Switzerland." There being, however, by common consent, a great change in the conditions of the neutrality that was formerly provided with regard to a territory, which was then a territory of the King of Sardinia, but which is now a territory of the Emperor of the French, it becomes a grave question, a most interesting and important question, how that neutrality is to be efficiently maintained in the sense in which the Powers of Europe wished to establish it. [Hear, hear.] But this question, let me observe to the right honorable gentleman, is not at all like the question with which he seemed to confound it—the question of the Emperor of the French seizing the territory of Switzerland, an independent State, and maintaining that territory. [Hear, hear.] It is a question upon which we may argue that this change of condition is such that the neutrality of Switzerland cannot now be placed in as secure a position as that in which it has hitherto been in, and the question of what protection you will provide for it may be frankly and carefully examined and considered. But that is a question which, so far from being a question of war, is one that deserves to be considered by the coolest heads, by the greatest experience, and with the most mature judgment. [Cheers.] Well, there has been no objection made by the French Government to the examination of this question. It is in general terms stated in the treaty of Turin that the Emperor of the French will come to an understanding with the Powers of Europe upon the subject. The Swiss Confederation, through their Federal Council, have asked that there should be a conference upon it; and the French Government, through their Minister, their *Chargé d'Affaires* in London, have stated that they have no objection to make to that conference. [Hear, hear.] The Powers which should be called to the conference, the manner in which it should be called, the place at which they should meet, and the time at which they should assemble, may be matters for future discussion; but to the Conference itself, and to the very principle upon which that Conference should meet—namely, the reconciling of the treaty of Vienna with the present state of things and the treaty which has been lately concluded between the Emperor and the King of Sardinia—there cannot be the least objection, and the French Government declare themselves ready to enter into it. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, I say it does not depend upon England alone, or upon our boasting declaration, as I should call it, that we are ready to go to war with France—[Hear, hear]—it requires that all the powers of Europe should, in a certain manner, be agreed with respect to the guarantee which should be required, and the precautions which should be taken in order to give Switzerland a future guarantee for her security. Of this the right honorable gentleman may be assured, without speaking of other Powers, or of what may be their degree of regard for the interests of Switzerland, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty do feel the utmost desire to preserve to Switzerland—that free and independent nation, that refuge for the politically proscribed, that old and classic land of liberty—[Hear, hear]—we do wish to preserve to the Swiss people the guarantee which they have received for the security and the maintenance of their liberty and independence. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman asks me what course England means to pursue with regard to her treaty engagements with the other powers of Europe. That is certainly a very general question, and I should be a good deal embarrassed if I were to go over every one of the separate treaties which we have with different parts of Europe, and say what course would be taken with regard to each. We have a very critical question before us. We have already partly entered into negotiations upon it, and the powers of Europe will no doubt consider it. The eight Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Vienna will very probably meet, and it would therefore not only be unwise, but it would be a positive dereliction of duty in me if I were now to go further into details. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman seems to think that our position is one of great disgrace. He considers that this country is the slave of France, and that we are too cowardly to stand by our guarantees. If that is his opinion, the present Government must in his eyes be unworthy to continue at the head of affairs; and it would be the duty of the right honorable gentleman to call for a broad line of policy, and for a declaration that some more decided course should be taken in the management of affairs in which the Government had made the country the bye-word in Europe. [Hear, hear.] But the right honorable gentleman has proposed no such thing. He has only made a speech which had no practical end or purpose. [Hear, hear.] At one time the right honorable gentleman somewhat inconsistently represented this country, and especially those engaged in its manufactures and commerce, as having been bribed by the advantages to be gained from the late treaty of commerce with the French Government. Why, it is not six weeks ago since I heard the right honorable gentleman, with many others, complaining that we had been the complete dupes of that treaty; that so far from gaining any advantage from it, we had made ourselves the slaves of France, and that all the benefit would accrue to France, and all the disadvantages to ourselves. [Hear, hear.] But now it appears that the treaty offers us a bribe, and a bribe so valuable, that for the sake of it we have forgotten the independence of other nations and the honor of our own. [Cheers.] That is not very consistent in the right honorable gentleman. [Hear, hear.] But in spite of the right honorable gentleman's reference to that treaty, I do consider that while these matters concern one of the nations of Europe in whose independence we must take much interest, while other questions may arise with regard to the independence and safety of other nations, and while they will, no doubt, require immediate attention, I do think that the extension of our commercial relations with the advantages that France will derive from being able to obtain the manufactures of England, and that this country will derive from being able to obtain the produce of a country inhabited by an ingenious people, possessing a fertile soil and blessed with a fine climate—I do not think that the mutual interchange of those advantages must tend to bring the two nations nearer to each other. [Cheers.] Those advantages have a tendency, when questions arise not involving the forfeit of good faith or the sacrifice of honor, to make men think how great will be the loss to both nations if they rush into war. They make men consider not only the brilliant and showy parts of hostile operations, but also the miseries and losses which war entails; and they, therefore, dispose them to find out peaceable means of adjusting their disputes, and endeavor to see whether their differences are really as wide as they thought. These are the benefits of a commercial treaty; and I hope that when the questions between the Governments of both countries have entirely lost their interest, the treaty which has been entered into will still be found to unite the peoples of the two countries, and will prove a more close alliance than any which could be entered into between Cabinets or Governments. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman asks me whether any dispatch has been written in answer to the last dispatch of M. Thouvenel? The dispatch of Her Majesty's Government was one detailing our reasons for not agreeing to the statement made by France on the subject of the annexation of Savoy. M. Thouvenel did not answer that dispatch. He took a note that it was not a protest, and contented himself with that. There was therefore no further argument to be maintained. We had each stated our case. We had gone fully into it; and there was no need to continue the controversy any further. Our notions were entirely different. The French thought, I believe, with their Government, that the annexation of Savoy was an advantage and a defence to France, and they were glad to see that their Government had put forward their claim, and that their claim was assented to by Sardinia. On the other hand, Her Majesty's Government—and I believe the people of England—took a different view of that question; and they could not believe that there was any geographical necessity for the annexation. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the future, this is certainly not the time to enter into that. If this House leaves us to conduct the negotiations, I trust we shall not be unmindful of the honor of the country or the interests of Europe; but I trust the right honorable gentleman will find, when the papers relating to those negotiations are produced, that England has done that which becomes her, both as the British nation, and as part of the general European system. [Cheers.]

ENGLISH ATTACKS UPON FRANCE—THEIR ABSURDITY AND WEAKNESS.

From the Paris L'Opinion National.

Is it a Parliamentary farce which they are acting over on the other side of the Channel. Is it in order to embarras the Palmerston-Russell Cabinet, and to precipitate it from power, that Mr. Kinglake is continually putting forward his resolutions? Is it in order to keep his portfolio that Lord John Russell, who was astonished after the peace of Villafranca that France had not insisted on the cession of Savoy, is now so indignant at what he then thought perfectly natural? Or must we believe that the odious and impotent diplomacy, which seeks to animate against us upon the continent the remnants of the coalition of 1815, and the petty jealousies which influence Parliament, do in reality express the desire of the nation?

In either of these cases, England's *rôle* will be a sad, melancholy one, for her policy is without grandeur, without courage, and also will be without effect. Within one year the basis of the European balance of power has been changed; Italy has been liberated from the yoke of Austria and given to herself. In these momentous events England has not participated in any other way than by the expression of ineffective wishes and by barren murmurs. At the Congress of Paris she spoke in favor of Italy; the following year, when Piedmont was going to proceed from theory to action, England could not find sufficient reproaches and invectives to bestow upon her, until her anger was suddenly turned towards Austria on the day when this Power took the initiative in the war. After France had once become engaged in it, the good wishes of England accompanied her, until, becoming uneasy at her continued success, she sought to stir up troubles for her. When peace was concluded England opposed in Italy the idea of a confederation, and forced Piedmont to enlarge her dominions; and generously offered her diplomatic support to France in causing the national will to be respected on the other side of the Alps, on condition that she should not be asked to furnish either a man, a dollar or a signature.

To-day, France, to please her, has consented to this policy of annexation, and does not object to the formation of a State on her frontiers of twelve million inhabitants, which in a year will, perhaps, contain twenty-five millions. But this imposing neighbor is not to be a hint to France to close her own doors, or else England will withdraw her good grace from us. We must not only have a powerful neighbor, but he must even be encamped right in our midst, a few miles from Lyons, or else England has failed in her object. What she wants is an ally, always ready to invade us on the day when England will have arranged her finances sufficiently to pay for a new coalition against us.

To-day, at a time when the French Government, for the sake of drawing still closer the alliance with her, is ready to brave, by the promulgation of the treaty of commerce, inveterate prejudices and mighty interests—England, devoured by jealousy, unhappy on account of our success and melancholy at her own impotency, occupies herself in hunting up enemies for us, and would be very glad to instigate a war on the Continent if it would not cost her anything. In this hope does she encourage the ill-founded susceptibilities of Switzerland, and goes from Court to Court, trying to create difficulties, excite apprehensions, and revive all the old bad feelings. She would be extremely glad to organize a new coalition, but she would only rather not pay; she dreams of raising a war with us gratis and by proxy; and this continual struggle taking place in her soul between hate and economy, forms a spectacle so inexpressibly ridiculous and mean that the ridicule which it heaps upon her becomes the best revenge we might wish for on account of her ill feeling towards us.

But England may as well put on sackcloth; the time of coalitions has gone by: she herself is no longer in the humor to pay for them, and the other Powers will not undertake gratis so expensive an exercise. Russia, embarked in the laborious enterprise of abolishing Serfdom, and in the construction of railroads, attentive likewise to the sickness of her neighbor, will not make war upon us for the sake of preventing the annexation of Savoy; Austria, all exhausted from Solferino, restless about Venetia and Hungary, will surely not be more interested about Piedmont than Piedmont herself, and all merely to please England, who has opposed her, injured her, done her in fact all the evil she could do, without violating her economic instincts. Prussia would, perhaps, lend a more favorable hearing to the insinuations of England; but what great objects could Prussia gain in such a struggle? All the world understands what she might lose; but we do not flatter ourselves of being able to divine what she could acquire, except the glory and the friendship of England.

What has England then wanted, and what does she wish at present? Has she wanted to prove that she detests us, and cannot hurt us? That she is grieved to see us acquire in the southeast a solid frontier, but that she will do no more to prevent the annexation of Savoy, which is a thorn in her eyes, than she has done to favor that of Tuscany, which filled her with joy? What will she then have proved? That if she still has the good intention of forming coalitions against France, she is no longer rich or generous enough to pay them, nor Europe blind enough to be duped once more by such a bargain. In a few days Savoy and Nice will be annexed to France, Switzerland will have recognized the little reason she has of protesting, and Europe will have comprehended that she has no right to mingle in an arrangement concluded by a common accord between France and Piedmont. And to the joy of having recovered her boundary, augmented her force and her security, and of having destroyed in one of their most bitter clauses those treaties which remind her of her misfortunes, France can join the legitimate satisfaction of having lowered the pride of a rival, who has proved her hate only in proving her impotency.

AFFAIRS IN NAPLES.

THE INSURRECTIONS IN SICILY.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

Naples, Saturday, April 14—(After Post.)

A steamer has come in from Palermo just in time to allow of my giving the reports of two consuls. They say that the city was quiet; the shops not open; and they write, on the 12th, the insurgents were in occupation of all the neighboring places except Monreale. Engagements occurred daily, in which losses were incurred on either side. The troops were expecting reinforcements, when they could advance, but not till then. At the last moment the intelligence arrived that Misselmeri, the headquarters of the insurgents, had been retaken by the troops, who occupied it. The insurgents on the approach of the troops, fired and then retired. Castelcicala has sent up to urge that the coast be watched. It is reported that bodies of volunteers have landed, some say at Cape Passaro, others in some part of the Island. A German gentleman who has arrived says that it is impossible to describe the misery of the population. The soldiers and police have robbed extensively, but the odium of the people is directed principally against the police. No persons are allowed to leave the island but foreigners. A lady had been taken out of their vessel by the police just before they left. She was, I believe, the Baroness de Riso; and, as you know, her husband, the Prince Niscemi, Prince Giardiughi, and the Duke Monteleone, are all under arrest.

Turin, April 16.

Gen. Garibaldi, seeing that the Italians of Nice have resolved to adopt the policy of abstention, has given up his design of revisiting his native town, and gone to Genoa, where he yesterday took part in the meeting of the political society La Nazione, and accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee for giving assistance to the insurgents of Sicily. This Sicilian movement excites here the most intense interest, and it is believed that, though the great towns on the northern coast are undoubtedly in the hands of the Neapolitan Government, the interior of the island and southern maritime towns have been occupied by the insurgents, who have established a Government at Corteone. At Palermo the number of arrests is incredible; even the Prince of Niscami could not escape prison, though his political opinions were not suspected, for having spoken some bold words against the indiscriminate persecutions of Signor Maniscalohi, the Director of Police. The fight of the 4th inst. was begun by the soldiery, who surprised the conspirators when they had assembled in the monastery della Gancia—a friend, Fra Michele di Sant Antonio, having betrayed their meeting. Whilst the struggle continued round the monastery, the Neapolitan frigates and steamers bombarded and destroyed the village of Ficarizzi, in the neighborhood of the capital, to keep the inhabitants, known for their revolutionary tendency, off from Palermo. After the defeat of the insurgents the venerable abbess of the nunnery della Sante Croci was arrested for having granted an asylum to two flying insurgents in the cloisters of the building.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Naples, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

Here, in Naples, we are occupied in watching the reports from Sicily. On Thursday night, at 9, the city was thrown into panic by the discharge of a bomb opposite the Palace gates towards the Largo Castello. Between 30 and 40 windows were blown entirely out by the shock. The whole population, who are as timid as lambs, and tremble at their shadows, rushed out of the theatres and fled from the streets as if an assault was being made on the city. As you may imagine, every avenue was immediately filled with gendarmes and police, and inside the gates of the Palace were ranged infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The "general" was beaten in all the quarters, and the soldiers kept under arms all night. The authors of this, I know not what to call it, were not discovered, but this was of little importance, as seven or eight arrests of the innocent were made. Other arrests were made during the week. I hear of disturbances in several parts of the mainland, and of troops being sent off, but can verify nothing.

Some troops have been withdrawn from the frontier and sent, some to Gaeta, and others to Sicily. Several Sicilians of high rank have been sent into exile, and we have been edified by hearing that Prince Cassaro, President of the Council, has been interceding with Ajossa, the Director of Police, in behalf of his grandson, the Marchese de Rudenza. It will be found, I think, that the first families of Sicily are compromised in this revolution. Many of the "Comitato" of Palermo, condemned to death, have been brought up to Naples, and are in the Castel Novo. Among them are the Baron di Riso, the Duke Verdura, two grandsons of Prince Cassaro, President of the Council, &c.

Correspondence of the London Post.

Naples, Saturday, April 14, 1860.

One gentleman, coming from Palermo, who gives the most intelligent account of the revolt, says both women and children were killed by the infuriated soldiery, whom the Sicilians call *borbonici*. After the taking of the Convent, the insurgents retired to Bagheria and San Lorenzo, and at night again attacked the Neapolitan troops, who occupied various points of the city, and in some instances triumphed over the royal forces. I am assured the Sicilians did not unite in any large numbers. Their plan seemed to be to attack the Neapolitans in small groups at every point where a military station is to be found. The people were to flock into Palermo from the country places, but the Government appears to have found out their plans, and posted forces on the road leading to the city, whilst a Neapolitan steamer crept along the coast, and shelled the advancing mob. I hear a great variety of reports about the loss of life; not two people, however, coming from Sicily, agree on the number of killed and wounded. Some say from 500 to 600, some as many thousands; probably the former is the more correct statement. When my informant left Palermo the city was in a state of siege, all the shops shut, and all business entirely suspended. The insurgents in large numbers had collected round the city, prevented provisions arriving and disputed the advance of the troops beyond certain limits. The insurgents are well armed, and the movement is a national one to get rid of the Bourbons, and pray for annexation to Piedmont. Prince Castelcicala, the Governor of Sicily, had arrived from Naples, with full powers over the life and death of the insurgents, as well as with permission to bombard the cities of the island if necessary. What has taken place at Messina and Catania appears to have ended in the closing of the shops, and a threat on the part of the Governors to bombard the towns should they show any further resistance. The insurgents seem to have retired and united in the country, cutting the telegraphic wires and blockading the royal forces. When more troops arrive from Naples they will be sent after the rebels. I put thus together the information of four different persons arrived from Sicily. It is singular, however, to find no one in possession of a clear and correct narrative. All to whom I have spoken agree in saying the revolution is not put down.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE COUNT OF SYRACUSE AGAINST THE ROYAL POLICY.

The following letter has been addressed by the Count of Syracuse to his nephew, the King of Naples:

Sire: My affection for you, now the august head of our family, my longer experience of men and of the circumstances which surround us, my love for the country give me rights sufficient, in the perilous times in which we live, to lay at the foot of the throne of your Majesty, devoted suggestions as to the future destinies of the country, animated as I am by the same sentiments which bind you, Sire, to the fortunes of your people. The principle of Italian nationality, which for centuries has remained in the field of ideas, has now descended vigorously into that of action. For us alone to refuse to acknowledge this fact would be blindness and madness, when we see some Powers in Europe strongly supporting it, some accepting it, and others submitting to it as the extreme necessity of the time. Piedmont, which by its position and its dynastic traditions grasps in her hands the fortunes of the Subalpine people, and makes herself the author of the new principle, having cast aside the old municipal ideas, now turns to profit this political conception, and pushes forwards her frontier to the lower valley of the Po. But this rational principle naturally and directly reacts in Europe towards those who help it, those who accept it, and those who submit to it. France must desire that her labors as protectress shall not be lost, and will be always anxious to increase her influence in Italy and in every way to prevent the loss of those advantages which she has derived from the blood which she has shed, the gold she has lavished, and the importance which she has created for her neighbor, Piedmont. Nice and Piedmont declare this openly. England too, while accepting the national development of Italy, must seek a counterpoise to French influence, and endeavors by means of diplomacy to extend her action over the peninsula, and evoke the dormant passions of parties for the advantage of her material and political interests. The tribune and the press of England already, though in the distance, suggest the necessity of opposing to France a very different influence in the Mediterranean from that of Savoy and Nice at the foot of the Alps. Austria, after the fortunes of war, confined within the limits of Venice, feels at every moment that her ill-established power is vacillating, and though, perhaps foreseeing that the abandonment of this province alone can restore the power she has lost, nevertheless, has not the courage to renounce the hope of recovering her dominions in Italy. Nor is it necessary that I should speak to your Majesty of the interest which the Northern Powers take at this moment in the altered fortunes of the peninsula being rather pleased with than opposed to the formation of a strong State in the heart of Europe—a guarantee against the possible coalition of the Western Powers. In such and so great a conflict of political influence, what is the true interest of the people of your Majesty, and what that of your dynasty? Sire, France and England, in order to neutralize each other's influence, would at last succeed in exercising here an action so vigorous as to disturb sensibly the peace of the country and the rights of the throne. Austria, who has not the strength to recover her lost preponderance, and who would consolidate the Government of your Majesty with her own, would be more fatal to us than either France or England, holding, as she does, in front of her, the aversion of the nation, the armies of Napoleon III, and of Piedmont, and the indifference of Great Britain. What way remains, then, of saving the country and the dynasty, threatened by such great dangers? One only. The national policy, which, reposing on the true interests of the State, naturally leads the kingdom of Southern Italy to unite itself with that of Upper Italy—a movement which Europe cannot refuse to acknowledge, as it is an action between two portions of the same country, equally free and equally independent of one another. In this way only, by withdrawing yourself from all foreign pressure, and by a political union with Piedmont, will your Majesty be able to act as the generous arbiter of the development of those civil institutions which the renovator of our monarchy conferred when, after the kingdom had been rescued from the vassalage of Austria, he created in the field of Velletri the most powerful State of Italy. Shall we prefer an ill-advised municipal isolation to a national policy? A municipal isolation exposes us not only to foreign pressure, but worse still, for, by abandoning the country to internal discords, it will render it the easy prey of party. Sheer force will be the supreme law, but the mind of your Majesty undoubtedly revolts at the idea of repressing only by arms those passions which the loyalty of a young King can moderate instead, and turn to good by substituting oblivion for rancour, extending the hand of friendship to the King of the other part of Italy, and consolidating the throne of Charles III. on a basis which civilized Europe either possesses or demands. Will your Majesty deign to receive these loyal words with the same benevolence as I sincerely and affectionately declare myself your affectionate uncle,

LEOPOLD,
Count of Syracuse.

Sardinia under the Excommunication.

In the course of one morning's walk in Turin, the correspondent of the London *Times* finds enough of material for an article full of suggestion and interesting information. He shows the little effect of the excommunication, the uses of the National Guard, and explains the process by which the troops of the new provinces are to be amalgamated with the Piedmontese in one Italian army:

"It is a fine morning, and all the Vatican thunders are powerless to rob the Piedmontese of sunlight and warmth. It is perfectly marvelous to see how well people can manage to thrive under the Pope's excommunication. We have here in Turin the *Fischetto* and *Pasquino*, under *Mr. Punch* the very best dealers in jokes the European Press can boast. Well, even these worthies seem to think St. Peter's artillery beneath a jest. Come out with me for an hour's walk about the Turin streets, and you will be able to see the effects of the Pope's malison. Look into the faces of these sober, earnest, God-fearing Piedmontese, the most sensible people on the Continent. Every man's face, calm, serene, radiant with the consciousness of true freedom, tells you plainly, "*Je crains Dieu et n'ai point d'autre crainte.*" Under the porticoes, in a walk of five minutes, you are accosted by about 20 newsmen, hawking about their cheap goods, wet from the press. The Italian press may be deficient in means, it may boast nothing above average talent, but it is gloriously free, sufficiently fair, uncompromising, and not unmindful of dignity. The Turinese are all up; some bound to the *café* for a frugal breakfast, some to hear mass, but all with their morning paper in their hand or pocket—a kind of talisman to keep off the evil eye, or *jettatura*, of the priests.

Now out into open space—the Piazzi d'Armi, or parade-ground. It is the grandest of European panoramas—a broad green field, fenced round by a mass of glittering snow, hundreds of miles of Alps standing on end like the waves round Moses' host. On one side of the vast square, four legions of National Guards are on drill, the Turin Burgesses playing at soldiers; aye, and shaking off their sloth, breathing fresh air, engaged in wholesome, even if harmless, exercise, learning tidy and cleanly habits, gathering the 'gold,' which, according to the wise German saying, 'the morning hour has in its mouth.' People are apt to take the value of free institutions too much to the letter. National Guards may be of little use either as soldiers or policemen, but these ten thousand militia men, useless only because people know not what uses they may be put to, twelve years ago would have been in bed, or in their dingy *cafés*, or, at the utmost, mustering into hooded processions. Now they are clad like men; they have the bearing of men; these musters and manœuvres, if they do no more, strengthen, straighten, beautify the whole race, and mental advancement keeps pace with physical improvement. These men catch the spirit of discipline of association—they become brethren in the ranks. The National Guard in Italy is still an institution in its infancy. All efforts to turn it to account have been unavailing as yet, though Piedmont has the example of Switzerland close at hand to show how a man may supply the want of a soldier. Yet neither is this citizen militia as idle a piece of show as it is in France. The French are already too military a people. Mock soldiers are of little use where every man at the shortest notice can be turned into a fighting machine; but the Italians, and to a certain extent even the Piedmontese, had no taste for soldiering. The whole of this southern race lay prostrate, and almost thought the trade of arms the exclusive privilege of the Gaul and Teuton. To make Italy a country it is necessary to turn the nation into an army. Better these people should handle even a militia musket than play on the flute.

Hark! drums and trumpets! Here come soldiers in right good earnest. They are some of the battalions who marched up the hill of San Martino in July last. Heaven save you, brave Macedonians of Italy! Your stern discipline and hardened constitutions have redeemed the name of the common country from obloquy; they have won over to your King that crown which has been for so many centuries the football of the Transalpine nations. Breathe your sober, earnest, modest spirit into the Bœotian Lombards and the Attic Tuscans, whom your bravery has associated to your destinies. There is, indeed, good hope that the work of amalgamation of the Italian military forces may soon be prudently, no less than vigorously achieved. Tuscans, Æmilians and Lombards are to be admitted into the Piedmontese corps, without, however, swamping the old army by the too sudden and general introduction of the new raw materials. Every province of the united Italian Kingdom is to be garrisoned by regiments belonging to some of the other provinces. The Pistoia Brigade, for instance, will be quartered in Piedmont; the Astoa Brigade will take up its abode in Tuscany; only, however, with this distinct provision, that every corps shall be recruited out of the levies supplied by the district in which it may chance to be stationed. By this means regiment which consists now entirely of Piedmontese will in a year admit some hundreds of Lombard recruits; a Lombard squadron will fill its ranks with Bolognese or Romagnese levies. The kernel of the corps will remain always the same; it will go by the same name, it will be commanded by the same officers; but as military service is limited to a few years only, the extraneous elements will gradually equal and eventually even outnumber the original mass, and after four or five years the work of assimilation will be very nearly complete, without having in any sensible manner altered the nature or organization of the corps. That the amalgamation of the army will lead to the fusion of the people no man need doubt. The constant shifting of garrisons will lead to the mutual understanding, and it is to be hoped, goodwill of the various members of a family so long estranged from each other that their very consanguinity had become mere matter of theory and faith. The arrival of a regiment in a town of which the soldiers scarcely knew the name, and in which they are taught to consider themselves at home, among a people who hardly understand the newcomers' dialect, and who are yet made to hail them as brethren, gives the whole mass of the population a practical definition of the name of Italy—a name which was hitherto a mere abstraction, but will henceforth be used to designate that fatherland which Providence intended to belong to the Italians."

Gen. Lemoriciere and the Papal Army.

The Roman correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 14th inst., says:

"Vigorous efforts are being made by Gen. de Lamoriciere to bring the material resources of the Military Department to a degree of efficiency more on a par with the exigencies of the Papal Government than they have hitherto been. Twenty-five thousand men will form the strength of the Pontifical standing army. The artillery is to be immediately carried to a strength of eight batteries, and the general has requested that a spot of ground in the Campagna, not too far from Rome, may be immediately placed at his disposition for the practice of gunnery. Four hundred horses and a like number of military saddles for the reëstablishment of a dragoon regiment are also amongst the items demanded as being of the greatest urgency. In fact, the energy displayed by the Commander-in-Chief shows that he is the man to reorganize the Papal army, if that heterogeneous body is really capable of being reduced to discipline and efficiency; but the extent and rapidity of the General's demands for men, money and *matériel*, have set the War Office in a whirl, and given unusual importance to that hitherto neglected branch of the public administration. Gen. de Goyon does everything in his power to assist Gen. de Lamoriciere in his great undertaking. Affairs will be much facilitated by a great portion of the French warlike *matériel* and stores being transferred to the Government of His Holiness at a moderate price on the departure of the army of occupation from Rome. This event, which it was at first thought would take six months to effect, will probably occur at an earlier period."

Principality of Monaco.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says;

"It is generally believed that the Prince of Monaco has refused to barter his principality with the Emperor or Louis Napoleon for a seat in the Senate and an annual income of 1,200,000 Rentes, which are said to have been offered to him as the price of its annexation to France. The Prince, unlike Victor Emanuel, will not part with the cradle of his family, and will remain an independent sovereign. Roquebrune and Mentone, which separated from Monaco after the Revolution of 1848, are to be annexed to France by virtue of the treaty between Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon."

The American Mails and the Postal Convention with the United States.

From the Liverpool Post.

Lord Elgin states, in his official report on the Post office, which has just appeared, that a return which had been made of the length of the voyages since the Cunard steamers for Boston have called at Queenstown, as compared with their previous length, makes it doubtful whether, except to Ireland, the alteration is of any value; the time gained at one end of the voyage being, as respects letters from Great Britain and the Continent, neutralised by loss at the other end. Notwithstanding the doubt which experience has thrown on the benefit of the arrangement, the plan will soon be extended also to the Cunard packets between Liverpool and New-York, with a view, before ultimately deciding on its continuance, to give the arrangement a fair trial, and in the meanwhile to prevent the inconvenience arising from the want of uniformity in the days of dispatch and in the circulation of the letters. No progress has been made in the negotiations between the postal departments in this country and the United States, for the reduction of the rate of postage and the establishment of a book post. To the Duke of Argyle's proposal to reduce the letter postage from a shilling the half-ounce to sixpence, and the adoption of low transit rates, on terms, as regards the division of postage, which appeared to his Grace to give to the United States even a larger share than that country could justly claim, a counter proposal has indeed been received; but Lord Elgin considered it not to be equitable, the American Post-office proposing to apportion three cents to their inland rate, two cents to the British inland rate, and seven cents to the ocean rate, while the Duke of Argyll had proposed to two cents for the British inland rate, the same for the American, and eight cents for the sea postage. Lord Elgin replied to the American Postmaster-General in November last, stating fully his grounds of objection, but no communication has since been received from the other side. The latter, however, in his last annual report, refers to the correspondence between the postal departments of the two countries, and states that his proposition, which he had confidently hoped would be promptly acceded to, has been declined, and for reasons so unsatisfactory that, for the present, no disposition is felt to pursue the matter further. Lord Elgin was desirous that the proposed new arrangement should come into operation at the commencement of the present financial year, and offered to submit the terms of the Convention to arbitration; but of this oger Mr. Holt, the American Postmaster-General, makes no mention.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Charter Parties—Stowage on Deck.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

William C. Talbot et al. vs. *William W. Wakeman et al.*—This was a libel filed by William C. Talbot and others, "composing the firm of W. C. Talbot & Co., of San Francisco, and the Puget Mill Company of Puget Sound," against the defendants as owners of the brig *Eolian*, to recover damages by reason of an alleged violation of a charter for a voyage from San Francisco to Puget Sound, with a cargo of plank, square timber and spars; thence to China, and thence with merchandise and passengers back to San Francisco.

The libel alleged that the libelant chartered the vessel for the voyage through brokers, named Lubeck & Co., who had no interest in the charter; that by the charter it was agreed that the vessel should be tight, staunch, well fitted, &c., when she was in fact unseaworthy, and that by reason of that fact and of the failure to stow the cargo properly, and of the throwing overboard of one part of the cargo and the sale of another part, and other breaches of the charter party, the libelants were damaged to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The answer alleged that the vessel was seaworthy, but "in consequence of the perils of the sea and stress of weather, a part of the cargo was thrown overboard, and another part sold from necessity, to make repairs, and enable the performance of the contract," and claimed damages by reason of an alleged breach of the charter in China by the libelants, to an amount exceeding the libelants' claim.

The respondents claimed on the hearing that there was a fatal variation between the allegations and proofs, in that the charter proved was one under seal chartering the vessel to "W. C. Talbot & Co. and Lubeck & Co., while Lubeck & Co. were not made parties, and the Puget Mill Company were made libelants.

They further claimed that no damages could be claimed by reason of lading spars on the deck of the vessel, as the nature of the articles necessarily imported that mode of carriage, and the libelants are therefore chargeable with the responsibility of it, as decided in Lawrence vs. Minturn, 17 How, 100.

Held by the Court—That although on trial at law there would be a fatal variance, in that the Puget Mill Company would be deemed independent parties, and proof must be given of their interest, which proof is not furnished, yet this is but an irregularity in pleading, not working a defeat of an action in the Admiralty, and the insertion of the Puget Mill Company may be disregarded.

That the evidence shows that Lubeck & Co. were only brokers, and not parties in interest.

That there is proof that the shipment of the spars was made exclusively by the authority and direction of the master of the vessel, while in the case cited from 17th How. R. there was evidence that the shipper knew and acquiesced in the stowage.

That on the evidence the vessel was put on the voyage in an unseaworthy condition; that the stowage of the cargo on deck was made in a faulty and unsafe manner; that the proof is very spare and indefinite as to the necessity of a jettison or a sale of any of the cargo; and that the defendants fail to prove a fulfillment of their engagements to receive cargo and passengers in China and transport them to San Francisco.

Decree, therefore, for libelants, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the items of damage.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

COMPENSATION OF NAVAL OFFICER—ACCOUNT STATED.

The United States vs. Jeremiah Towle.—This was an action of assumpsit to recover a sum of $6,600, alleged to have been found due from the defendant on the closing up his accounts as Naval Officer at this port. A verdict was taken in the case for plaintiff for that amount, subject to the opinion of the Court, and the matter now came up for decision on the case.

The defendant was appointed Naval Officer on the 19th of April, 1843, and performed the duties of the office till May 31, 1845, his successor being appointed June 2, 1845. He rendered his official accounts of receipts and disbursements to the Treasury Department up to that day, which were duly received. On the 9th and 23d of July, 1856, the Commissioner of Customs examined, adjusted and certified these accounts at the Treasury Department, and declared the defendant to be indebted to the United States in this sum of $6,600. Against that decision, the defendant presented to the accounting officer of the Treasury, claims of various items of credit. These were examined and disallowed.

On July 21, 1851, the Commissioner of Customs sent an official notice to the defendant of a balance declared against him, and required him to deposit the amount to the credit of the United States. This notice he answered on Feb. 14, 1852, stating that he had been absent the past eight months; that he had been informed by the department in Washington, after he handed in his accounts, that they had not been examined, and that he had expected, as they had been so long without objection, that they had been approved as stated.

On this state of facts the defendant claimed that the plaintiffs had, by acquiescence and assent, adopted his accounts, so that they are barred from maintaining this action, and that if they are not barred, they have not credited him in their accounts with all the allowances which he is entitled to receive by law.

Held by the Court—That as to the first point the defendant has not proved any act of the Treasury Department by which the plaintiffs are barred from prosecuting this suit. The accounting officers of the Treasury are not agents of the Government, competent to bind it, otherwise than by official acts in adjusting claims upon the Government; and the Revenue officers are trustees, collecting fees or exchanges due to the Government, to be accounted for to it through the accounting officers of the Treasury; and no laches or declarations of the latter in their individual capacity can avail to discharge or diminish the rights of the Government against such fiducial debtors. Moreover, it is plain from the defendant's letters that he understood this to be his responsibility, and that no official and final adjustment of his accounts had ever taken place at the Department previous to July, 1856; and that at all events the accounts as to credits and allowances were open in his favor up to January, 1853, when $103 50 was passed to his credit, on the production of additional vouchers.

That as to the second point, there are no questions raised which have not been considered by the Supreme Court upon analogous points. (Hoyt *vs.* The United States, 10 How. 109; Converse *vs.* The United States, 21 How. 462.) The general principle in respect to the allowances which these officers may receive, is that every service rendered by them to the Government while they hold office shall be deemed fully compensated by the salary allotted. The defendant's salary was fixed at $5,000 by the act of 1841. The Court sees no reason why the accounting officers should have passed the limitation of that statute in fixing the salary or emoluments to be credited to the defendant. But having done so, their act is final, and cannot be recalled or excepted to by the plaintiffs, but must stand to the advantage of the defendant.

That every description of service rendered in his office by the defendant during the period of his appointment was compensated to him in full by the credit of $5,000 per annum, and that his claim for $400 a year, under the eighteenth section of the Act of 1822, for services in superintending lighthouses, &c., is also included in such credit, as he has not shown that such service was performed by him at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

But that the sum of $250 paid by the defendant for the redemption of a series of French books belonging to the United States, which had been sold at auction to pay duties and storage fees, and were by that payment restored to the United States and accepted and retained by them as their own property, ought to be credited to him.

Judgment, therefore, for the plaintiffs on the verdict for the amount, after deducting the $250, amounting to $6,350, with interest from June 2, 1845.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for defendant, Mr. Cutting.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Leonard, J.—*Hawley* vs. *Second-avenue Building Association.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Referee to be appointed.

Battershall vs. *Davis. Bussell, etal.*, vs. *Gillis.*—Judgments for plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bonney, J.—*Durand, Receiver, &c.*, vs. *Gardner, et al.*—Motion granted in part and denied in part.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Coats, et al.*, vs. *Platt, et al.*—Case to be settled on two days' notice.

Card—Injustice of the Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some ten days ago, James Ludlam and Daniel Ludlam were arrested on a charge of burglary for breaking into the house of Dr. Garrison, of Brooklyn, and were committed to jail, in Kings County, on said charge. On Thursday last they were discharged by Mr. Justice Cornwell, because the proof before him was insufficient to show probable cause of guilt; but, notwithstanding the very proper disposition of the case made by the Justice, a portion of the daily Press of New-York and Brooklyn have asserted that these young men were old offenders, and that they were discharged by agreement between them and the complainant. Each of these allegations is entirely groundless. The young Ludlams are hard-working, industrious and honest mechanics, in whose integrity their employers have implicit confidence, and who are daily intrusted with the precious metals to an amount exceeding any gains which they could reasonably expect to arise from house-breaking. There was no agreement between them and Dr. Garrison in relation to the offence charged. Such an allegation is as unjust towards Dr. Garrison as the Ludlams, and is without a shadow of foundation. These young men are able to show, beyond doubt or cause, that they are entirely innocent of this charge, and the accusations were sufficiently mortifying and injurious to young men struggling to obtain a livelihood for themselves and an invalid mother, by honest labor, without being subjected to disparaging remarks involving a loss of character.

L. S. CHATFIELD.

NEWS ITEMS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* reports the trial of Ramon Martinez, keeper of a coffee-house, by a jury of slaveholders, on two separate charges of selling liquor to slaves. It was shown by the evidence that negroes were admitted into a back room, and by an ingenious contrivance, as soon as any one came into the coffee-house, a bell was rung, the alarm given, and the darkies let out by a back door. The jury found a verdict of guilty in both cases, and sentenced the accused to the forfeiture of his license, and $500 fine in each case.

The electors of Taunton, Mass., voted on the 30th upon the question of adopting a City Charter. They decided by 55 majority to retain the town organization.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements—The May Anniversaries—Case of Dr. Pomeroy—The American Bible Society.

The following statistics of the Presbytery of New-York (Old School) for the year ending April, 1860, are of interest:

Communicants added on examination	321
Communicants added on certificate	354
Communicants—Total in communion	6,977
Communicants—Of whom are colored (including one colored Church of 141 communicants)	159
Baptisms—Adults	38
Baptisms—Infant	700
Scholars in Sunday Schools—Total reported	4 932
Collections—For Domestic Missions	$16,336
Collections—For Foreign Missions	34 932
Collections—For education for the ministry	21,659
Collections—For publication of religious tracts and books	5,997
Collections—For Church extension	10,469
Collections—For congregational purposes, viz, support of pastors, building and repairing churches, Sunday schools, poor funds and all parochial purposes	101,142
Collections—Miscellaneous, viz, Bible Society, Sunday School Union, Tract Society, &c	64,735

There have been licensures, 2; ordinations, 2; installations, 4; church organized, 1; churches received from other denominations, 2; ministers received from other denominations, 4; death of ministers, 2. The Presbytery consists of 46 ministers, and has under its care 29 churches, 9 licentiates, and 17 candidates for the ministry. Only one church without a pastor, viz.: the late Dr. ALEXANDER's, on Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. There are four Presbyteries of the "Presbyterian Church" proper in New-York—two Old School and two New School—besides several other Presbyteries belonging to the United Presbyterian Church, the Associate Reformed, the Reformed Presbyterian, and the Associate Presbyterian Church.

The following unpublished letter from Dr. CHALMERS appears in Dr. Cox's "Recollections," in the *Observer*:

EDINBURGH, Sept. 18, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR: I feel myself to have been much honored by the proposal that you have conveyed to me, from the Council of the University of New-York.

I have long contemplated the possibility, and I have always felt the desirableness of a visit to America; chiefly with a view to investigate the ecclesiastical statistics of that deeply interesting country.

But I now begin to fear that if this object is to be accomplished at all it will be so late in life as to make it quite hopeless that I should be able to combine the duties of a Lectureship in New-York with the work of exploring the State of the Church, and generality of Christian education, throughout your immense region.

At present I can say nothing decisive, either of my prospects or my purposes. But you may rest assured, that amid all the changes and the uncertainties of the future, I shall never forget, either the enjoyment I have had in my private intercourse with yourself, or the flattering distinction that I feel to have been conferred upon me, by the resolution and the request of that honorable Society to which you belong.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, yours most cordially and most respectfully,

THOMAS CHALMERS.

Rev. Dr. Cox, &c., &c.

The anniversary exercises at the Auburn Theological Seminary have just taken place. Monday evening, April 30, was occupied by the Rhetorical Society. The programme was as follows: 1. A Christian Literature; Archibald Crawford, New-York. 2. The Heroism of Philanthropy; Corlis B. Gardiner, Rochester. 3. Limit of Responsibility; Hiram Hill, Kossuth, Iowa. 4. "The Ideal Scholar," a poem; John C. Long, Dunkirk. 5. "Faint yet Pursuing;" Charles C. McIntyre, Phelps, (representing the Society of Inquiry.) 6. The Distinctive Moral Influence of Christianity; William H. Webb, Homer. On Tuesday afternoon a sermon was delivered before the Alumni by Rev. RUFUS W. CUSHMAN, of Howell, Vt. Tuesday evening the Alumni Address before the Rhetorical Society was delivered by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., of New York. The exercises of the Graduating Class on Wednesday were as follows: Submission to Law a Condition of Liberty, William Hart, Auburn; Paul on Mar's Hill, Edward W. Hitchcock, Homer; Memory and Retributive Power, Seth Harris Hyde, Youngstown; Unity of Purpose, David S. Johnson, Albany; The Province of Reason, Herrick Johnson, Buffalo; The Gothic Irruption, Andrew Parsons, Sharon Springs; The Right Spirit in Theological Study, Edward B. Van Auken, Auburn. The address to the Graduating Class, numbering 22 in all, was by Rev. Prof. HALL. The Institution is prosperous. It is understood that a fund of $40,000, making an addition of $10,000 to the endowment of each of the four Professorships, was completed at the anniversary, by a subscription of $5,000 from a benevolent citizen of New-York.

The following notice has been issued by the American Tract Society, and members who desire to attend the anniversary meeting on Wednesday morning are requested to procure their tickets in season:

"The thirty-fifth anniversary of this Society will be held in New-York at the Reformed Dutch Church, Washington-square, (Rev. Dr. HUTTON's,) on Wednesday, May 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. The body of the house will be reserved for male Life Directors and Life Members, and the galleries for ladies who are Life members, all of whom, both gentlemen and ladies, will be admitted by tickets, which can be procured at the Tract House, No. 150 Nassau-street, until Tuesday evening, May 8.

As the business meetings of the Society for some years have been so protracted as to prevent the due consideration of its religious and benevolent objects, a previous meeting, for this purpose, of the friends of the Society, will be held this year, on Tuesday evening, May 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church, corner of LaFayette-place and Fourth street. A statement will be made by one of the Secretaries, of the benevolent operations of the year; and addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Rev. Dr. H. M. SCUDDER, of the Arcot mission in India; and Rev. Dr. FULLER, of Baltimore, Md.

APRIL 23, 1860. O. EASTMAN, Secretary.

At the solicitation of many friends at the West and in this City, Rev. Dr. BAIRD has recently made an extended visit at St. Anne, Kenkakee, Chicago, and other places in the State of Illinois, where the French Canadian colonies are situated, to examine on the spot the nature and extent of the Protestant movement, which for the last two years has been going forward, under the labors mainly of Father CHINIQUY. Dr. BAIRD gives the number of French Canadian families which have left the Church of Rome, to receive the Gospel, these last three years, in Kankakee and vicinity, as follows: St. Anne, 375; Chateauville, 30; Kankakee City, 100; Petites Isles, 30; Momence, 50; Bourbonnais, 40; Middleport, 35; St. Marie, 20; Erable, 15; Barren, 16; Chicago, 125; Ava, 50. In all, 886 families, comprising near 6,200 persons. In regard to the distribution of the money and clothing which has been sent to Rev. Mr. STAPLES and Father CHINIQUY, he says: "I am confident that it has been as careful and judicious as could be expected. No man or set of men could, in such pressing and difficult circumstances, avoid all mistakes. I only wonder that they have been able to manage with so much discretion, impartiality, and wisdom.'

The *Evangelist* contends that the most important question which is to be decided at the coming General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, is the relation of the Home Missionary Society to the Church. The new policy of that Society is regarded with disfavor by the *Evangelist*. It says: "The most conclusive evidence is at hand to show that in the early period, when the nature of the organization was clearly understood, it was regarded as a voluntary association of individuals or local churches contributing funds to aid in the evangelization of any destitute portions of the land, without reference to denominational preferences or denominational contributions. It is the deliberate and persevering departure of the Society from its original policy, which has led it to assume and exercise a power at which its founders would have stood aghast—cutting off churches in a body, because of their Presbyterial connection, although individually these churches might conform to the straightest rules which the Society has laid down."

The Charleston *Intelligencer* remarks: "Among the many prosperous churches which adorn and elevate the character of Brooklyn, that of Rev. Mr. BLAUVELT, on Clermont-avenue, near Myrtle, is worthy of especial mention. With the steady growth of the congregation, there has been an increasing excercise of the spirit of liberality and benevolence. The Sabbath-school is one of the best in the city; and to provide for its enlargement, arrangements have just been made to erect a more commodious room. The church-edifice, large, chaste and elegant, has been recently completed, and paid for, with the exception of a trifling balance. A new organ of large capacity, built by Messrs. HALL & LABAGH, is now being placed in the gallery, and will be opened on Sabbath next. The steady prosperity is the best evidence of the fidelity of the pastor in the constant discharge of his duties, and of the union of feeling and activity prevailing among a people who have been largely rewarded, both in temporal and spiritual things, for their works of faith."

Rev. Dr. PLUMMER contributes to the *Observer* some recollections of the Pulpit of Western, Va., including a personal sketch of Rev Dr. MCELHENNY, of whom the following is narrated: "When this venerable man came to his present pastorate there were not more than fifty members of the Presbyterian Church within seventy miles of him in one direction, one hundred and fifty miles in another, and a hundred miles in two others. In the same region are now nine hundred and ten members of Presbyterian churches, and great numbers of good people have passed away. He has married one thousand and five hundred couples. He has baptised at least thirteen hundred persons. He has preached about eight thousand times, of which, probably, full one thousand were funeral discourses."

A London correspondent of the *Observer* gives a glowing account of the progress of the revival in Scotland. A deep religious interest began to prevail about two years ago, during the American revival. The Union prayer-meetings which were established at that time in Edinburgh have become a permanent institution, and the interest has extended, until the whole aspect of the population of the East coast has been changed. Drunkenness is so subdued, that in one village alone 900 persons have become adherents of the temperance cause. The revival is spreading from the coast into the eastern interior. In many of these places religion is now the sole topic of conversation; the taverns are deserted; churches and rooms are open nearly all night and all day.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this City is in a very prosperous condition. Its membership numbers upwards of seven hundred persons, chiefly young men, and new accessions are made at nearly all its monthly meetings. The public exercises consist, as usual, of the reading of an essay, discussions, and intervals for social intercourse. We learn that the City clergy are manifesting a warm interest in the prosperity of the Association, and that the body is exerting a salutary influence.

The Presbytery of Illinois has resolved to appoint a Committee of three, annually, to consider the cause of ministerial education; and has made it the duty of this Committee to seek suitable young men for the ministry, and afford them all necessary encouragement and advice in the prosecution of their studies. Ways and means are also to be devised for affording pecuniary assistance, and the pastors connected with the Presbytery are directed to present the subject annually to their congregations.

During the period from the 2d of April to the 22d, the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York has visited twenty-two congregations, consecrated one Church edifice, administered the Holy Communion once, preached twenty-two times, and confirmed one hundred and ninety persons.

The appointments of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese in this City, for the month of May, are as follows:—May 13, at St. Michael's, Bloomingdale, and Transfiguration, City; May 16, Governor's Island and St. Thomas' Mission Chapel; May 17, All Saints; May 23, Atonement; and on the 20th May, at the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, morning, and St. Paul's in Williamsburgh, in the evening.

The Bethany Baptist Church (Rev. J. N. FOLWELL, pastor) have purchased lots on Fifty-fifth-street, near Lexington-avenue, and are making vigorous efforts to build a meeting-house. The growth of the church and congregation has been of the most gratifying character, and buildings are going up by the hundred in the section which surrounds them. There is no other Baptist church within three-quarters of a mile of the new location.

The subject of a Church Commentary is likely to be brought before the Old School General Assembly, in a memorial of the Presbytery of Tombeckbee. The plan proposed is to appoint a Committee of the friends of the enterprise to report as to its practicability, and, if practicable, then to submit to the succeeding Assembly a plan for its execution.

Bishop LEE, of Iowa, has received from New-York, Boston and Providence, over $20,000 in money and pledges for Griswold College. In Baltimore several parties have undertaken the endowment of a "Henry Johns Professorship of Systematic Divinity" in the institution, with $15,000.

Rev. BENJ. W. STONE has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Watertown, and accepted the appointment of financial Secretary and General Agent of the Society for the increase of the Ministry.

The Presbytery of Bloomington, Illinois, reports that six churches within its bounds are in want of ministers, and each able to support a pastor. A wide field of usefulness is opening in Minnesota, and missionaries are needed immediately to occupy important points there.

On Sabbath last forty-nine members were added to the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, L. I., (Rev. Dr. STRONG's,) on confession, a large proportion of whom are heads of families.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

Rev. A. A. WILLITS, of Philadelphia, will preach before the Young Men's Christian Association of the Middle and North Dutch Churches, on the occasion of their Third Anniversary, in the Layfayette-place Church, in the evening.

Rev. J. C. CHATTERTON will occupy the pulpit of Prof. MATTISON, at Union Chapel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street, morning and evening.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the North Trinity Church, (a new organization,) corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. VINTON will preach in the evening, at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street, on the fourth anniversary of that parish.

Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET will preach in the evening before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth street.

Annual Sermons will be delivered before the religious Societies, as noticed in the list of Anniversaries.

Case of Rev. Dr. Pomroy.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BANGOR, MAINE.

The following is the official statement of the action taken by the First Congregational Church of Bangor, Maine, with relation to the case of Rev. Dr. POMROY:

"In December last, the attention of this Church was called to an official card of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, which stated that facts had recently come to their knowledge deeply implicating the moral character of Dr. POMROY, a Secretary of the Board, who was also, and for nearly thirty-four years had been, a member of this Church. This card was followed by detailed statements in the public prints purporting to be based upon confessions made by Dr. POMROY at the Missionary Rooms.

The church immediately proceeded to make investigation respecting these reports, but after persistent efforts to get at the truth, they found no man who was able and willing to vouch for the truth of the statements which had been made public; and an application to those who were known to have important information was met by an unqualified refusal to communicate that information to the church for disciplinary purposes.

Dr. POMROY, however, soon published an address to the Christian public, and wrote to the church a letter of like tenor, which was followed by a more extended correspondence. In this correspondence he made humiliating confessions of sin, expressing the most intense anguish of heart in view of his guilt, and entreating forgiveness of the church for the wrong he had done and the sorrow he had caused.

At the same time there was an ambiguity about his language which was, at least, embarrassing to those whom he addressed. While denying the actual crime of adultery, he was understood by some as confessing the intention; yet to this construction of his words there were serious objections, and no one was able to say confidently for what offence forgiveness was asked.

This embarrassment, together with an intimation from a gentleman in Boston that, if the way was prepared for a formal trial, the requisite testimony would not be withheld, led to the presentation of specific charges, which were framed with the intention of covering all that the author supposed to be susceptible of proof. In these Dr. POMROY was charged:

First—With conduct inconsistent with virtue, purity and morality, in yielding to the enticements of vile women, and visiting them at their homes. And

Secondly—With immorality and indecency, in carrying on an improper correspondence with a woman of disreputable character.

The necessity of adducing and weighing testimony in the case, has, however, been obviated by the distinct acknowledgment of Dr. POMROY that these charges were fully sustained and proved by his own previous statements to the church. And this confession is accompanied by renewed expressions of penitence and humility, and with a disavowal of all desire to exonerate himself from blame. In this connection, also, he renews his denial of the actual crime which has been so extensively taken for granted, and tells us that it did not occur to him, until after his address to the Christian public had gone into the public prints, that the language of that address could be interpreted as a confession of a criminal intention.

And now, in view of all the facts in the case, this Church declares:

First—That we know of no evidence which requires or justifies any broader charge than those whose truth has now been confessed.

Secondly—That we are satisfied that Dr. POMROY in his denials, his acknowledgments and his professions, has told us the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Thirdly—That while his conduct has been censurable and inconsistent with the holy and blameless walk enjoined in our church covenant, yet since, so far as we can judge, the ends of discipline have been already attained in his humiliation and penitence, we respond to his request for pardon with the assurance of our cordial and entire forgiveness; declaring him restored and entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member of this church in regular standing; affectionately commending him to the sympathy and Christian fellowship of the churches of Christ throughout the world; and earnestly praying that God may restore to him the joy of his salvation, and preserve him from every snare and temptation, so that armed with the panoply of the Gospel he may be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked, and may stand acquitted at the judgment of the great day, through the grace of God in Jesus Christ our Lord.

BANGOR, April 6, 1860.

American Bible Society.

At the stated meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, held in the Bible House on Thursday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late NAJAH TAYLOR, one of the members of the Board, were adopted. Seven new auxiliary societies were recognized, of which two are in Texas, and one each in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kansas. Letters were read from Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, Societies Agent for Mexico, informing of improved prospects for Bible distributions beyond the Rio Grande; from Rev. L. S. JACOBY BREMEN, giving a statement of expenditures on account of this Society, and of distributions of the Scriptures in Germany; from Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, Missionary on the coast of Labrador, asking a grant of Bibles for distribution there; from Wm. ROPES, Esq., Boston, inclosing a communication from St. Petersburg, proposing to this Society to print an edition of 20,000 copies of the *Rival Esthonian Testament and Psalms*; from Rev. Dr. SCHAUFFLER, Constantinople, and Rev. Mr. BERGNE, Corresponding Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, proposing a union of the two Societies for the revision of the *Turkish Scriptures*. Grants of books were made to the Galveston Bible Society, in Texas; to Mr. THOMPSON, for sale and distribution in Mexico; to the Presbyterian Board of Publication; to the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, for distribution on the coast of Labrador; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; to the American Mission at Amoy, China; to Agent BLISS, for sale and distribution in Turkey; to J. S. PEIRSON, Esq., for distribution in foreign ports by officers of vessels; besides many smaller grants. The receipts for April were $33,376 71; the issues, 58,493 volumes.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Times and Places of the May Anniversary Meetings.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

American and Foreign Christian Union—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, at the Tabernacle Church, Broadway, 7½ P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society—Annual sermon by Rev. WALTER CLARK, at Dr. STORRS' Church, Brooklyn, 7½ P. M.

New-York Bible Society—Annual sermon by Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, at Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, 7½ P. M.

New-York Church Anti-Slavery Society—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, 7½ P. M.

Union Theological Seminary—Annual sermon by Rev. Dr. FISHER, Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, 7½ P. M.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions—Annual sermon by Rev. ELIJAH R. CRAVEN, in Dr. SPRING's Church, 7½ P. M.

Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Annual sermon by Rev. M. J. HICKOK, Lafayette-place Church, 7½ P. M.

African Civilization Society—Annual sermon by Rev. H. H. GARNET, Shiloh Church, 7½ P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society.—Dr. CHEEVER's Church, 7½ P. M.

Young Men's Christian Association—Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, 7½ P. M.

Magdalen Asylum—Mr. GANSE's Church, Twenty-third-street, 12 M.

New-York Magdalen Benevolent Society—Chapel of University-place Church, (Dr. POTTS',) 7½ P. M.

Inebriate Reform Society—Greene-street Methodist Church, 7½ P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

American and Foreign Christian Union—St. Paul's Methodist Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-st, 10 A. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M.

New-York Sunday-School Union—Day exercises in the churches, 2½ P. M. Annual meeting at Cooper Institute, 7½ P. M.

American Temperance Union—Dr. CHEEVER's Church, 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society—Religious exercises at the Lafayette-place Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting on Wednesday.

Five Points Ladies' Home Missionary Society—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

American Anti-Slavery Society—(Second Day)—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

American Tract Society—(Anniversary Meeting)—Dr. HUTTON's Church, Washington-square, 9 A. M.

Home for the Friendless—Home Chapel, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Dr. CHEEVER's Church, 7½ P. M.

Alumni Union Theological Seminary—Seminary Building, University-place 3 P. M.

New-York City Anti-Slavery Society—Cooper Institute, 7½ P. M.

New-York State Colonization Society—Clinton Hall, 7½ P. M.

Triennial Convention of the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—St. Ann's Church, (Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue,) at 11 A. M. Sermon before the Convention, evening, by Rev. Dr. MAHAN.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

American Bible Society—Business meeting at the Bible-house, 9 A. M. Anniversary, at the Academy of Music, 10 A. M.

American and Foreign Bible Society—Business meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, at 10 A. M. Anniversary same place, at 3 P. M. Annual sermon, same place, by Rev. D. C. EDDY, at 7½ P. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Dr. CHEEVER's Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—Cooper Institute, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Five Points House of Industry—Academy of Music, 7½ P. M.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Academy of Music, 4 P. M.

American Swedenborg Society—New Church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, 8 P. M.

African Civilization Society—Dr. CHEEVER's Church, 7½ P. M. Business meeting at Shiloh Church, Prince-street, 10 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Dr. ADAMS' Church, 10 A. M.

National Woman's Rights Convention—(Second Day)—Cooper Institute, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

American Female Guardian Society—Broadway Tabernacle, 7½ P. M.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Third Day's Proceedings—Presentation of Petitions and Memorials—The Sunday-School Union—The Tract Society—Missionary Progress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 3, 1860.

Large bodies move slowly, and the Methodist Conference has consumed three days in preparing for business. It is now fully organized. The Committees are appointed, their appropriate duties assigned to each, most of the petitions and memorials quadrennially received have been presented and referred, and progress on the important propositions pending will soon be reported. Very little that was momentous occurred to-day. There were more spectators in the gallery of St. James' Hall than have listened to the proceedings on any previous day, and as they become more interesting, the attendance will be larger. Bishop SCOTT opened the Conference at the prescribed hour, and Rev. RICHARD HARGRAVE conducted the religious exercises.

Petitions in behalf of a change of the rule with regard to the specific allowance to preachers and their families, and in behalf of an extension of the time of ministerial service, were presented and referred.

Rev. MICHAEL MARLEY presented a petition, asking that the centennary of American Methodism be duly celebrated on Dec. 23 next, and during the week succeeding. There is some question with regard to the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners; those who oppose it hold that in 1866, the hundreth year after the formation of the John-street Society, the centennial celebration should properly take place. The petition was referred. So were petitions calling for aid for the Methodist Historical Society; for a provision for lay delegates; for a provision for the erection of a new Conference in the Rocky Mountain District before 1864 if needed; for a new Conference in Minnesota; for an extension of the privileges of colored local preachers; concerning the German work; concerning the boundaries of the Annual Conferences; asking that the word "Catholic" be expunged from the ritual; for a new Conference in Wisconsin; a series of resolutions from the Missionary Society, complimentary to Rev. J. P. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Society; and fifty-three petitions with regard to Slavery, most of them praying for a change of the General Rule.

Rev. Dr. JAMES FLOY, (New-York, East,) presented a memorial from the Methodist Episcopal Tract Society, setting forth that during the past four years $82,000 had been raised for the Society, and 54,000,000 of tracts and bound volumes published, and requesting that every Church take up a collection for the Society.

The delegates from the Northwest Indiana Conference presented a memorial, setting forth laconically that they came here to pray *for* not *to* the General Conference. No petitions on Slavery were presented by them.

Rev. Dr. D. WISE, (Providence,) presented a report and memorial from the Board of Managers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Union, from which it appears that the receipts and disbursements for the last four years were as follows:

Amount received in 1856	$12,316, 37
Amount received in 1857	11,268 88
Amount received in 1858	11,299 57
Amount received in 1859	12,796 74
Total for four years	$47,681 56
Total for four years preceding 1856	38,583 12
Increase over the four years preceding 1856	$9,098 44
Amount disbursed in 1856	$11,410 73
Amount disbursed in 1857	13,974 93
Amount disbursed in 1858	12,029 86
Amount disbursed in 1859	13,976 45
Total disbursements for four years	$51,391 97
Total disbursements for four years preceding 1856	37,263 72
Increase over the four years preceding 1856	$14,128 25

The working expenses of the Union during the same period have been but $1,058 64, or about 2 per cent of its receipts. The rest of the income has been expended in the gratuitous circulation of nearly 40,000 annual reports, and in making donations of books to about 1,500 new and destitute Sunday Schools per annum. The total number of Schools aided in 1859 was over 1 800—one seventh of all the schools in the Church. The following table shows the per centage of schools aided in each of the Conferences:

Conferences.	Whole No. of Schools.	Schools Aided.	About per cent.
Baltimore	327	18	5½
Black River	335	63	19
California (estimated)	90	50	—
Cincinnati	373	40	10½
Delaware	270	21	8½
Detroit	301	56	18
East Baltimore	487	38	8
East Genesee	396	52	14
East Maine	150	52	34
Erie	484	34	7
Genesee	256	53	21
Illinois	445	49	11
Indiana	271	25	10
Iowa	360	45	13
Kansas and Nebraska	80	23	30
Kentucky	36	6	18
Maine	122	21	18
Michigan	292	63	22
Minnesota	128	66	52
Missouri	29	16	56
Newark	247	33	14
New-England	155	18	12
New-Hampshire	116	18	15
New-Jersey	269	20	8
New-York	443	82	19
New-York East	231	40	18
North Indiana	378	26	7
North Ohio	312	30	9
Northwest Indiana	267	22	9
Ohio	561	43	8
Oneida	265	48	18
Oregon	46	—	—
Peoria	321	44	14
Philadelphia	560	43	9
Pittsburgh	501	27	5
Providence	144	16	11
Rock River	350	57	15
Southeast Indiana	287	29	10
Southern Illinois	294	47	16
Troy	464	65	14
Upper Iowa	230	56	25
Vermont	94	21	23
Western Virginia	256	61	24
West Wisconsin	221	61	28
Wisconsin	209	80	39
Wyoming	277	65	24

The progress of the Sunday schools in the Church for the four years past is shown by the following figures:

	Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Vols. in Library
Returns for 1859	12,809	140,527	747,148	2,275,373
Returns for 1855	10,469	113,159	579,126	1,836,562
Increase	2,340	27,368	168,022	439,811

The results of Sunday school teaching are partially illustrated by the fact that 84,339 conversions have been reported in the last four years from the schools in about two-thirds of the conferences. Had every conference made returns, the number would have swelled, without doubt, to at least one hundred thousand.

The several memorials were referred to appropriate Committees.

At this point, ex-President FILLMORE, who had recently entered, was invited to take a seat on the platform, and was introduced to the members of the Conference by Bishop SCOTT. Mr. FILLMORE looks exceedingly well.

A resolution, directing the Committee on Revisals to consider the propriety of amending the General Rules so as to provide for the reception of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of the Protestant Methodist Church, on the same terms as Ministers of the Wesleyan Connection, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, was adopted, and the Conference adjourned.

The following view of Methodist Missionary progress during the last ten years will be of interest to your readers at this time. The following were the receipts and appropriations of the Board of Missions during that period:

RECEIPTS.

From May 1, 1849, to May 1, 1850	$104,579 54
From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851	126,471 31
From May 1, 1851, to May 1, 1852	152,482 48
From May 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1853..(19 mos.)	338,068 39
From Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 1, 1855	226,512 05
From Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856	219,304 04
From Jan. 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1857	238,441 92
From Jan. 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1858	272,182 48
From Jan. 1, 1858, to Jan. 1, 1859	258,224 61
From Jan. 1, 1859, to Jan. 1, 1860	270,660 29
Total	$2.206,927 11

APPROPRIATIONS.

	Foreign.	Indian.	German Domes'c.	Foreign Pop'n.	Amer. Domes'c.
May, '50-51..	$65,200			$46,500	$31,700
May, '51-52..	69,000	$11,200	$35,000	10,550	40,850
April,'52-53..	77,572	11,240	39,000	11,500	48,300
Nov., 52-53..	67,750	13,560	43,300	10,250	74,891
Nov., 1853..	77,457	13,440	46,850	14,850	107,050
Nov., 1854..	75,709	16,340	46,700	17,850	100,145
Nov., 1855..	78,900	13,250	48,500	15,975	97,150
Nov., 1856..	73,757	10,350	46,000	14,650	95,100
Nov., 1857..	60,081	6,650	38,000	10,625	70,537
Nov., 1858..	84,059	5,200	41,000	11,625	73,675
Nov., 1859..	104,159	6,650	45,750	12,375	84,236
Totals....	833,842	107,830	430,100	176,750	826,623

Appropriated for Missions under the care of the several Annual Conferences, (which is our home work proper,) from May, 1850, to Jan., 1860, inclusive	$1,541,303
For Foreign Missions, same time	833 842

These appropriations do not include the $10,000 which the Board is permitted to expend in unforeseen emergencies and other incidental expenditures. They include the appropriations for 1860, not yet expended. Not counting the American Domestic Missions, there are now more than 26,000 converts under the care of the Society—15,000 more than there were ten years ago.

FOREIGN.

MISSIONS IN 1849.	Miss.	Membs.	MISSIONS IN 1859.	Miss	Membs.
Liberia	15	1,062	Liberia	25	1,498
Oregon and Cal.	13	404	South America	1	67
South America	1	51	China	5	56
China	3	...	Germany	36	1,319
Germany	1	14	India	20	82
			Bulgaria	3	
			Sandwich Isl.	1	20
			Scandinavia	8	441
Total	33	1,532	Total, 1859	100	3,483
			Total, 1849	38	1,632
			Increase	67	1,951

DOMESTIC.

German	108	7,128	German	236	19,553
Indian	17	1,075	Indian	16	1,157
Scandinavian	2	50	Scandinavian	33	1,430
French	1	...	French	2	70
Welsh	3	50	Welsh	11	617
Total	181	8,303	Total, 1859	319	22,827
			Total, 1849	131	8,303
			Increase	188	14,524

Rev. A. T. FULLER, of Vermont, has been added to the Committee on Slavery, which only needed a delegate from his Conference to render it complete. He is opposed to a change of the General Rule.

The Bishop's Address will probably be presented to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA.

A Bar of Gilded Lead sent to Paris for Gold—More Rain, and Probably More to Come—Anti-Bulkhead Indignation—A Prospector Home from Jacksonville, &c., &c.

[BY OVERLAND.]

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Monday, April 9, 1860.

Some eighteen months ago, there was intrusted to WELLS, FARGO & Co., of this city, what purported to be a bar of gold worth $2,075, for them to forward to New-York. They safely delivered it in your City, and thence, through the house of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., it was expressed to Paris. SANOVER & Co., to whom it was addressed, on opening the linen bag that inclosed it, found it at once to be a bar of lead, gilded, and worth about a dollar. The impression seems to have prevailed that the box containing the bag and the lead had been clandestinely opened, and on this ground, when SANOVER & Co. demanded of LANSING & Co. full payment for the alleged value of the missing gold, the French Courts enforced the demand. Then LANSING & Co. came down on WELLS, FARGO & Co., and recovered from them. WELLS, FARGO & Co. put the matter into the hands of our Police. The lead bar and the linen wrapper were brought home from Paris, and a microscopic examination of the linen discovered the fact that it had been but once sewn up—from which it became evident that the lead first started from San Francisco, and that the fraud was practiced, not on the voyage, but here. Before the matter had been noised abroad at all, Mr. KOHLER, the keeper of one of our largest French fancy goods stores, and who was the one that took the bar to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s office, was sent for to meet several gentlemen who were interested in the matter. He was a good deal surprised when told why he had been invited; but, learning that the expenses of the litigation, &c., amounted to $2,000, he at once drew his checks for $4,000, requesting that nothing be said about it. No promises were made, however. WELLS, FARGO & Co. have drawn the money. Mr. KOHLER publishes a card to the public this morning, pronouncing all charges that implicate him, basely false. He intimates that he is made the victim of a conspiracy, and asks the public to suspend their opinion for a few days.

More rain fell last week than has been seen here during April, since California was reckoned among the American States. The mornings have been cool, and the evenings riotous with high winds. Now it is pleasant and calm again, and there are no tokens of rain to come. But the average of rain from the beginning of Winter to the 9th of April, during the last six years has been twenty inches. As this year we have got but nineteen inches, it is probable that we shall hear still further from the clouds before the dry season sets in.

The *Powhatan*, with her Japanese Embassy on board, got off for Panama on Saturday night, exchanging salutes with the forts as she left.

On Friday night we had a tremendous rally—a sudden and spontaneous gathering of over 3,000 people (which was all that the building could hold, and as many were said to have left, unable to enter, as succeeded in getting inside) to vent their indignation on the parties who had forced the Bulkhead scheme through the Senate. More than one Senator at the meeting intimated that if, as was presumed, the bill should pass the Assembly too, and find its way through the Executive Chamber, and should be permitted by the Courts to stand, there was still left the people to appeal to, who would never permit a pile to be driven, or a stone of the Bulkhead wall to be laid. Many aver that if the bill becomes a law, a Vigilance Committee will spring into existence to prevent its ever being enforced—but I do not see the tokens of any such violence ahead.

A gentleman just down from prospecting in the Jacksonville (Oregon) mines has been giving me his experience. He says the famous Ish claim is yielding the richest rock he has ever laid eyes on; that some of it looks as if it had more gold than quartz in it. It is located on the highest peak of one of the highest hills in the vicinity, and seems to be *sui generis* in its formation. Outside of that, after many days' looking, he could find nothing that promised any better than the thousand old and well-worked mines of California. The lack of water is the great trouble. With a ditch that would cost $150,000, the surface diggings would pay liberally; but the most of the mining is done by farmers, who stick by their farms during the Summer and go up in Winter, when water is plenty, to hunt for gold a while, and for them the course is profitable. The best chance for men of a little means there, he thinks, is in getting a farm. The soil is black, mellow, easily tilled, and the land averages a cost of only $8 an acre.

Two of our Republican Convention Delegates—BELL and STAPLES—leave for Chicago by the Overland Mail stage to-day, expecting to reach St. Louis by the 2d of May.

From Washoe we get no special novelties of statement, nor hear of any very wild speculations. On Friday last, Mr. SIMONTON, of the *Bulletin*, started for Carson Valley to look up the truth of the stories told about it. I presume the TIMES will hear from him if he finds anything that promises to interest your readers.

GLAUCUS.

The Constitution and the Right of Property in Slaves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to answer briefly some of the objections urged in your issue of the 30th of April to that portion of Judge CLERKE's opinion in the Lemmon slave case, quoted by you.

You find fault with the learned Judge for saying that "slaves are recognized as property by the Constitution of the United States."

Now, Sir, I am sure you would be the last person to deny that it would ill-become a Judge of the highest Court of this State to treat the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by him from the Bench, with the contempt which is but too often manifested for them by some of the members of our City Press.

But the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States are not only entitled to great respect in the highest Courts of the several States; but when they involve the construction of any part of the Constitution of the United States, such decisions are binding upon and must be implicitly followed by all other Courts, because in cases depending upon the construction of such Constitution, an appeal may be taken from the highest State Court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Did you then ignore, Mr. Editor, that this same Supreme Court of the United States had decided in the celebrated Dred Scott case that "The right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution of the United States?" If yea, acknowledge it handsomely; but if not, what can you mean by saying that Judge CLERKE "begs the question" by assenting to a decision which is binding upon him and all other Judges throughout the United States?

If I am not mistaken, it is not long since you were finding fault with this same Court of Appeals, of which Judge CLERKE is a distinguished member, for not sufficiently observing the legal maxim *stare decisis*, and now you accuse one of its Judges of "begging the question" because he does not overrule, not merely a decision of his own Court, but the decision of the highest Court in the land. Could any one be more inconsistent?

After objecting to Judge CLERKE's "assuming as incontrovertible" a point which has been decided by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, you ask:

"Now we should like to know why Judge CLERKE stops here. If Slaves are property (I suppose you mean 'are recognized as property,' for this is all that the Judge has said) by the Constitution of the United States, what right or power has any State Constitution to treat them as anything else?"

I have no hesitation in saying that Judge CLERKE stopped where he did, because there was no necessity of his going any further. The question asked by you was not even indirectly before the Court, nor was it argued or even suggested by counsel on either side so far as I know. But since you, Mr. Editor, and I have no doubt many of your readers, consider the question unanswerable, allow me in as few words as possible to try and convince you of the contrary.

A State Constitution is the act of the people speaking in their original character and defining the permanent conditions of the social alliance; and unless it violates some of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States *applicable to the States*, it is absolute and uncontrollable, and becomes the supreme law of the land.

When, therefore, a people declare by their Constitution that the right of property in slaves shall be abolished within the limits of the State of which they are the sovereigns, it becomes necessary to look at the provisions of the Constitution of the United States *applicable to the States*, to see whether or not such a declaration violates any one of them, for if it does it is undoubtedly void.

Throughout the whole Constitution of the United States, the only provision which would be violated by such a declaration is one contained in the fifth amendment to the Constitution, viz: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or *property* without due process of law," for although the Constitution recognizes the right of property in slaves to the same extent as it does the right of property in cattle or in liquor, it does not *create* such right of property in either case, and, therefore, the abolition of the right of property in slaves, or in cattle, or in liquor, by a State Constitution does not in any way violate any of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, unless it be the fifth amendment, or that part of it above cited; but if this fifth amendment is applicable to the States, it is evident that some of its provisions would be violated by a State seeking to abolish the right of property in any subject in which such right has been recognized by the Constitution of the United States. I have neither time nor space to prove this last proposition, but it seems to me sufficiently clear not to require further argument.

Whatever value you may place, Mr. Editor, upon the decision in the Dred Scott case, you will not probably be disposed to question the validity of the decision in the case of Baron *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to be found in 7th of Peter's Reps, p. 247, in which the opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief-Justice MARSHALL, and wherein it was decided that this fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States has no application whatever to the States; and the same point has been recently decided in the same Court, in the case of Withers *vs.* Buckley *et al.*, to be found in 20 How. S. C. R., p. 84—thus leaving the States entirely free to abolish, by their Constitution, the right of property in slaves, or in anything else within their respective limits.

Hence it happens that, notwithstanding the right of property in slaves is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, "New-York or Massachusetts may divest them of that character," if not *in transitu*, at any rate "*in situ*."

Yours truly,

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

The Berlin Professors.

PERSONAL SKETCHES OF PROFESSORS TWETZEN HENGSTENBERG, BARTH AND RANKE.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Independent* gives the following personal sketches of some of the Berlin Professors:

TWETZEN, the theologian, is a man universally known in Germany, and well known in America. He is very conservative, belongs to the old Lutheran party, and loses no opportunity to speak a word in favor of the Lutherans in contradistinction to the New or United Evangelical Church. Yet he is personally popular, and the number of pupils in attendance in his auditorium is quite large, there being more than a hundred. His manner is very quick and nervous; his reading is so rapid that one can follow him only with great difficulty, and the shrill but low tones in which he speaks only add to the difficulty. He is a short, thick man, quite old, I judge about seventy, but has the sprightliness of a much younger man. He is now lecturing on the book of Hebrews, and five lectures a week, for twenty weeks, he will give to this epistle; you may judge whether it will be thoroughly treated or not.

It would not be right to pass by HENGSTENBERG, much as we may all dislike him. For narrow and hateful as is his spirit, yet his name is well known, and because he is so ordinarily famous I will give a brief sketch of him. This supporter of tyranny, this staunch advocate of divine right of kings, this man on whose shoulders, as editor of the *Kreutz-Zeitung* and chief ecclesiastical adviser of the King, rests a large share of the Revolution of 1848, this steadfast reactionist who is trying to coerce the Prince Regent into illiberal measures, and not unfrequently succeeds in doing so, is a sleek, middle-aged man, of whom you would say, if you heard him lecture, that his chief attribute is laziness. I have heard him read on the history of the Kingdom of God in the Old Testament. Great research, certainly, but little more; the most drawling manner that I ever heard: the only signs of life in the man being a nervous twitch in his chair at every few sentences, which is peculiar in itself, and doubly peculiar as in contrast with the very torpor of all else in his face and mien. Nothing in any way which tells you that the smooth-haired man, so well-dressed and moderate, is the man who represents, in the Protestant world, the spirit of the Catholic Inquisition; the best living exemplar of LAUD; the counselor of all that is backward-looking in this Prussian Government.

DOVE, pronounced as if spelt Dovy, the first of living meteorologists, and the discoverer of the rotation of the winds and many of the laws of the atmospheric currents, is a military-looking man, squarely built, with a handsome face and a strikingly brisk and (I may say as a Yankee) smart manner. With all his learning and with all his industry, and in both these respects he is a model, he is a very vivacious man, and lights up his lectures on physics with constant sallies of humor. Many, indeed, attend his course as they would read a comic newspaper, simply to be amused. Still, DOVE is nothing of a mere fun-maker; he is of a temperament that lets a genial light play on everything that he says; but he is unflinchingly devoted to science, and pursues his investigations with unremitting zeal.

BARTH, the distinguished African traveler, I have frequently met in private. He is not a professor in the University, though a prominent candidate as RITTER's successor. He is younger than I expected to find him, and has the most intelligent face that I have seen in Berlin. He seems to be a man of great energy, is a strong friend of English institutions, and is perfect in our language. He informed me that the translation of his book into English is his own work. His society and conversation have been of more value to me than any man whom I have yet met here.

There is no man in whose personal appearance I have been so disappointed as in RANKE, the eminent historian. If one were to pin one's faith on a man's mental greatness as inferred from his physical stature, then would RANKE be judged as a most inferior man. Imagine a very small, rather ill-shaped man, with a head disproportionately large in comparison with his body, very homely, with great rolling eyes, and with a mouth much too wide to be beautiful; dress him in an ill-fitting coat, a vest of kerseymere, with broad collar, and with the lappets thrusting themselves forward with such unseemly prominence as to make you think of them as a part of his personal presence, and you have RANKE, once best known to us as the historian of the Popes, but in these later years as one of the widest read and most profound thinkers on the history of modern Europe. RANKE is a very animated lecturer, looks constantly at the ceiling, as if reading his lecture there, and gesticulates much with his left hand, in an unmeaning, graceless manner, with his fingers wide apart. He is not difficult to follow, excepting when he philosophizes on history, and then his style takes that involved form so affected now-a-days by many German writers, which makes it difficult for even the Germans to follow him. He is now lecturing on the history of Europe during the present century, and his course is attended by nearly a hundred students.

I must say a word of LEPSIUS, the Egyptologist, whose fame, as an investigator of the antiquities of that land, has now gone everywhere, and who I suppose to be better versed in the history, science, art, and language of the ancient Egyptians than any other man living. LEPSIUS is not the rusty man that one thinks all antiquarians must be, and most of all Egyptian antiquarians. He is strikingly handsome, about fifty, with hair prematurely white indeed, but with a gay face, and a very brisk manner. His whole appearance is decidedly prepossessing. His voice is soft and gentle, and he pronounces German with great beauty and distinctness.

Illustrated Serials.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. Parts II, III and IV. CASSELL, PETTER and GALPIN. No. 37 Park-row, New-York and Ludgate Hill, London.

Three parts of this work have appeared since we first called attention to it, in which Mr. CASSELL's promises, both as to the letter-press and engravings, are entirely fulfilled. Each part contains, on an average, fourteen large engravings, each nearly filling a page, and double that number of smaller ones; the drawing of which is not simply good, but of a rare degree of excellence. They are all executed by the best artists in England and France, and are certainly such as rarely, if ever, appear in so low priced a work as the *Illustrated Bible*. The print is large enough and clear enough for the oldest and weakest eyes, and the marginal references, commentary and foot-notes are copious and carefully prepared. Nobody who is in want of a family bible is ever likely to have an opportunity of procuring one in which so much beauty is combined with so much use at so low a price, so good as Mr. CASSELL now offers to the public. The work will be completed in forty-eight parts of 32 pages each, and costing only fifteen cents, so that the volume will not cost over eight dollars.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, May 4, 1860.

MEATS.

A very moderate inquiry prevails for most descriptions, yet prices are quoted steady.

Beef, sides, ℔ ℔	6	@	8½
Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ ℔	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ ℔	10	@	10
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ ℔	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ ℔	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ ℔	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ ℔	8	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ ℔	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ℔ ℔	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ ℔	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter	1 00	@	1 50
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Veal, forequarters, ℔ ℔	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ ℔	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ℔ ℔	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ℔ ℔	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ℔ ℔	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Bacon, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Hams, ℔ ℔	13	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ ℔	10	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ℔ ℔	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ℔ ℔	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ℔ ℔	12	@	—
Tripe, ℔ ℔	8	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are not heavy, yet they, at least, equal the requirements of buyers, and prices are barely sustained.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ ℔	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ℔ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls, ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Turkeys, ℔ ℔	17½	@	22½
Geese, each	1 37	@	2 00
Geese, ℔ ℔	11	@	14
Ducks, ℔ ℔	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ℔ dozen	1 62	@	2 25
Wild Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Widgeon, ℔ pair	75	@	—
Teal, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ℔ pair	44	@	62

FISH.

Dealers report an average run of custom, with moderate supplies, and a firm market.

Brook Trout, ℔ ℔	25	@	31
Codfish, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Pickerel, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Catfish, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Perch, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Flounders, ℔ ℔	5	@	—
Striped Bass, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Haddock, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Shad, each	19	@	37
Smelts, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ℔ ℔	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ ℔	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ ℔	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ℔ ℔	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ℔ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

Receipts of early spring vegetables are increasing, and prices of such varieties continue to favor buyers. The demand improves as prices fall. A restricted business has been transacted in old at our quotations.

Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes, old Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	@	1 00
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	18	@	18
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	1 12½	@	1 50
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Parsnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ doz	15	@	18
Carrots, ℔ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ℔ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ℔ peck	43	@	56
Watercresses, ℔ quart	5	@	6
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	75	@	1 25
Green Peas, ℔ half peck	44	@	50
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ℔ dozen bunches	37	@	50
Rhubarb ℔ bunch	8	@	10
Lettuce, ℔ head	3	@	6
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	25	@	43
Parsley, ℔ bunch	5	@	8
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	—
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

The South has sent forward some early Strawberries; with this exception there are no novelties in the market. Hot-house grapes are selling at some of the Broadway fruit stores and confectionaries at high prices. Trade has been quite tame during the week.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Lady, ℔ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ℔ quart	18	@	22
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	9	@	10
Pumpkins, each	10	@	25
Strawberries, ℔ quart	75	@	1 00
Citron, preserved, ℔ ℔	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	18	@	31
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ℔ ℔	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ ℔	26	@	30
Dates, ℔ ℔	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ ℔	10	@	12
Currants, ℔ ℔	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been of a uniform character this week. Choice lots of new Butter are not very plenty, and are in most favor with the buyers. Full prices are paid for such. Other descriptions sell slowly. New Cheese is abundant, and is obtainable on easier terms. The average quality of the receipts is not as good as usual. The demand is moderate. Eggs are arriving freely and are low in price. They are in pretty fair request.

Butter, State, ℔ ℔	17	@	25
Butter, Orange Co	25	@	27
Butter, Ohio, ℔ ℔	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ℔ ℔	16	@	20
Cheese, ℔ ℔	8	@	14
Cheese, English, ℔ ℔	15	@	—
Eggs, nine for	13	@	—
Eggs, eighteen for	25	@	—
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00	@	—
Honey, ℔ can	50	@	—
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAI, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 269 and 290; J. D. HICCOX, stands Nos. [illegible] and [illegible]; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. [illegible], stand No. 135; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 148.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "New-York Times, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the Times is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Saturday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Northern Light*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

This paper contains a full report of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention and detailed accounts of the Great Prize-Fight.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE—La Juive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—School for Scandal—Bathing.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Harry Blake—Pongo—Highwayman.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Jeanie Deans—Evening—Orphan of Geneva.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—California Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER UNION—Peale's Court of Death.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Gen. Tom Thumb.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the steamship *Canada*, which arrived here last evening from Boston, bring interesting additions to the telegraphic abstract. The prize-fight, still engrossing public attention, provokes continued discussion in the London papers; the English party persisting in the claim of a victory for Sayers. Testimonials of every possible description, with no end of money, sent to the English champion, attest the popular conviction of his success. In the House of Commons on the 19th inst., an interesting discussion upon the Continental relations of England was provoked by a motion and speech of Mr. Horsman. Lord John Russell took occasion to review the recent history of British diplomacy, justifying the scope and details of the commercial treaty; and while regreting the acquisition of Savoy, referring to the possible results of an approaching Conference to remedy any mischiefs the act might involve. From Naples, we have abundant evidence that revolt is a-foot throughout the rural districts of Sicily, while the royal troops are shut up in the towns, not daring to leave the shelter of the walls. Rumors were generally current, but not credited in proper quarters, that Garibaldi was about to pass into Sicily to place himself at the head of the insurgents. In their present unorganized condition, they can hardly hope to make headway against the large forces which the Government are flinging into the island. Gen. Lamoriciere is devoting himself assiduously to the development of the Papal army. He derives great assistance from Gen. Goyon, the French commander, who has also sold him a large quantity of munitions and material of war. It is thought the French troops will leave at an early day.

The past and the approaching Conventions absorb the entire attention of the political world. The Douglas delegates who have reached Washington from Charleston represent the prosdect for their candidate at Baltimore as extremely flattering. Prominent Southern Democrats give assurances that the action of the seceders will be generally repudiated throughout the South, and that delegates will be sent in their stead to the June Convention, who will accept the regular platform and their favorite nominees Of course, the extent of the sentiment upon which these hopes are founded, will be shortly ascertainable from the tone of the Southern Press. On Wednesday next, the National Union Convention meets at Baltimore; but it is presumed that it will adjourn until after the Republicans shall have nominated. From Washington we are informed that at the Chicago Convention the friends of Mr. Banks will be led by Hon. A. H. Burlingame; while Mr. Corwin will marshal the forces of Judge McLean, Mr. F. P. Blair, those of Mr. Bates, and Mr. Spalding, of Buffalo, head the supporters of Mr. Seward.

Yesterday, Bishop Richardson and Mr. Webster, of the Canadian General Conference, presented to the Methodist Conference, now in session at Buffalo, an address from the body which they represented. Rev. Robinson Scott also presented an address from the Irish Conference, and followed it up with an eloquent speech. After the Committee having under consideration the case of the Wisconsin delegates had reported in favor of the sitting delegate, P. S. Bennett, Bishop Janes read the Quadrennial Address of the Bishops. It expresses the hope that all matters of dispute which come before the Conference may be adjusted amicably and satisfactorily, and alludes at length to the death of the lamented Bishop Waugh. It states that since the Conference of 1856, eleven, who were members of it, have died. The tendency of the Annual Conferences to multiply colleges and seminaries beyond the capability of the Church to support them is remarked on and reprehended. The prosperity of the Sunday Schools of the denomination affords ground for congratulation and encouragement, since the increase in the number of schools has been 1,300, in that of teachers 26,000, while there are 154,000 more scholars in attendance than there were at the time of the last Conference. The Church property is estimated at $21,000,000—a gain of $3,000,000 in two years. The address reprehends the negotiation of appointments of pastors by the Churches in advance, touches but lightly on the Slavery question, and favors the introduction of Lay Delegates into the General Conference.

Congress addicted itself yesterday to private bills, transacting no business of public moment.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned yesterday to meet in December next. One of the decisions which it rendered will carry joy to anxious property holders in San Francisco. The claim of Bolton and Barron, which covered one-half of the real estate in the limits of that city, embracing property valued at $10,000,000, was declared to be worthless. Certain speculators in Philadelphia will doubtless be as much disappointed at this announcement as Californians will be elated.

Probably housekeepers would be better satisfied if those having the religious Anniversaries in charge should place them a fortnight later in the month, for the turmoil and trouble of moving day are by no means past when country cousins and clergymen appeal to the hospitality of relatives and friends to give them shelter during the days which are anticipated so earnestly by those who feel an interest in the prosperity of our different benevolent societies. There are certain signs observable in the streets which would perhaps obviate the necessity of a formal announcement that to-morrow is the first day of Anniversary Week. Black coats and white neckcloths are much more frequently seen at present than during the other weeks of the year, and the gatherings around the windows of the Broadway stores are larger and made up of other than those who usually lounge along that thoroughfare. For the benefit of the multitude of strangers we will state that Dr. Hague is to deliver the annual sermon of the American and Foreign Christian Union, at the Tabernacle Church; Dr. Walter Clarke that of the American Seaman's Friend Society, at the church of Dr. Storrs, in Brooklyn, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, that of the New-York Bible Society, at Dr. Adams' church, Madison Square; Dr. Cheever that of the New-York Church Anti-Slavery Society, in the church of the Puritans, and Dr. Fisher that on behalf of the Union Theological Seminary, in the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian church. The calendar for the rest of the week will be found elsewhere.

American worshippers of the pugilistic art, and of its exemplar, John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, are determined not to be behind those who bow down at the shrine of Sayers. The proposal lately made to present the American champion with a testimonial has met with enthusiastic approval. Already $600 or $700 have been subscribed, and it is determined not to cry enough until the sum of $5,000 shall be reached. A meeting to further this object is to be held at the Malta Saloon on Monday evening.

The brig *Storm King*, which cleared hence for the coast of Africa on Wednesday, is strongly suspected of having gone after a load of slaves. Two *attachés* of the United States Marshal's office who undertook the duty of detaining her, upon information of her suspicious character, pursued the brig as far as the Narrows, boarded her, and as is alleged, without the proper inspection of the vessel, her outfit and cargo, permitted her to depart. The two officers will be examined this forenoon in the United States District Court.

In Wall-street, yesterday, Exchange was made rather easier in rates, which induced more business for the steamer's sailing to-day. The engagements of Specie were also increased to $1,775,000. Money easy, and Stocks firm and active at the Afternoon Board; Rock Island sold at 67, New-York Central at 79¼, and Erie at 17⅞. The trade returns for April will be found under our Money head. They show a falling off in Imports of $5,231,000, and a decrease of $3,264,000 in the Export of Specie compared with last season.

More activity was discernible in Cotton, which was steady. Flour was heavy and drooping. Wheat was in demand, but at lower rates. Corn and Oats were cheaper. Rye was dearer. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Hides, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Metals, Linseed Oil, Rice, Tallow and Whisky. Spirits Turpentine, Admantine Candles, Refined Ingot Copper, Codfish, Hay, Hops and Oak-tanned Sole Leather were in fair request. Sugars were freely dealt in. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Methodist General Conference.

In our report yesterday of the proceedings of the Methodist General Conference at Buffalo, it was stated that a Committee on Slavery had been appointed, consisting of one member from each delegation. As this Committee will have under consideration the most important question likely to come before the Conference, it may be well to give a view of the relation of the Methodist Church, North, to the entire subject. We conceive this to be the more important from the fact that the controversy now rife in this great denomination is erroneously supposed by many to be precisely parallel with the contest waging between North and South in the field of politics.

The position of the Methodist Church, North, in relation to Slavery is defined in what are called the "General Rules of the Societies," and in a "chapter" of the Book of Discipline. In the former, among practices held to be forbidden by the Word of God, the following are included: "*The buying and selling of men, women and children with an intention to enslave them.*" In the "chapter" it is asked, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of Slavery?" To this question the following answers are given, viz.:

1. We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery; therefore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in our church hereafter, when the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom.

2. When any traveling preacher becomes an owner of a slave or slaves, by any means, he shall forfeit his ministerial character in our church, unless he executes, if it be practicable, a legal emancipation of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives.

3. All our preachers shall prudently enforce upon our members the necessity of teaching their slaves to read the Word of God; and to allow them time to attend upon the public worship of God on our regular days of Divine service.

4. Our colored preachers and official members shall have all the privileges which are usual to others in the District and Quarterly Conferences, where the usages of the country do not forbid it. And the Presiding Elder may hold for them a separate District Conference, when the number of colored local preachers will justify it.

5. The Bishops may employ colored preachers to travel and preach, when their services are judged necessary; *provided*, that no one shall be so employed without having been recommended by a Quarterly Conference.

Such are the legal relations of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Slavery, and her policy evidently is to keep the ministry entirely separate from all connection with the system; to bear a constant testimony against it by making connection therewith a disqualification for official station in the Church; to enjoin upon members who hold slaves the duty of teaching them to read the Bible, and of allowing them opportunity to attend public worship, and in general to give to colored preachers and official members all the privileges enjoyed by the white, "where the usages of the country do not forbid it."

Within a few years past a strong party has grown up in the Church, who insist that the time has come for the enactment of more stringent laws upon this subject. Their plan contemplates such a modification of the "General Rule" above cited as will make *slaveholding* a disqualification for membership. The leaders of this party, however, do not agree among themselves as to the precise wording of the change which, in their judgment, is required. Some favor an absolutely prohibitory law; others desire a rule which shall discriminate between the different kinds of slaveholding—admitting that which is clearly benevolent, and forbidding such as is selfish or mercenary.

Three different substitutes for the existing "General Rule" have been proposed, and have been voted upon by the Annual Conferences during the past year, viz.:

1. *The Cincinnati Resolution*:—"The buying or selling of men, women or children, or *holding* them with an intention to *use them as slaves*."

2. *The Erie Resolution*:—"The buying, selling, *holding or transferring*, of any human being, *to be used in Slavery*."

3. *The Providence Resolution*:—"*Slaveholding*: the buying and selling of men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them."

Of the above, the Providence resolution meets the issue fairly, and proposes to prohibit all slaveholding, whatever may be its character. The other two seek to prohibit all use of slaves; but while they seem to discriminate, they are substantially prohibitory also.

No one of these measures having received the necessary number of votes in the Annual Conferences, it is now proposed that the present General Conference shall inaugurate a new "General Rule," so as to make slaveholding an effectual bar to church membership. This can be done by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates; the new enactment must, however, afterwards obtain the assent of three-fourths of the members of the Annual Conferences before it can become a law.

We have said above that this struggle is not parallel with that going on between the North and South in the field of politics. The Pro-Slavery elements in the Methodist Episcopal Church were cast off sixteen years ago, (in 1844,) when nearly the entire South separated from the main body. The adhering Southern Conferences remained in union with the Northern Church, with a distinct recognition of its Anti-Slavery character. Being then a Southern Anti-Slavery membership, clinging to a Northern denomination, they are, we should think, entitled to be treated with peculiar tenderness. Power to control the body to which they belong, they cannot possibly have. They are a Southern minority in an essentially Northern organization. Any aggression from them upon the Anti-Slavery position of the Church is out of the question. It is therefore for the majority of the General Conference to decide whether they will repel faithful allies, who have maintained Anti-Slavery principles upon Southern ground, against the almost overwhelming pressure of a Pro-Slavery church and Pro-Slavery politicians.

Mexican Affairs.

A letter from Brownsville, Texas, to the New-Orleans *Delta*, is going the rounds of the public journals, concerning matters on the Mexican frontiers. It was copied into the Times of the 1st, on the 3d made its appearance in the *Herald* as an original letter from Matamoras, and turns up in so many quarters and shapes as to suggest the suspicion that it has been put into circulation with some specific purpose.

The letter states that Cortinas has again mustered a band of 600 men, composed of Indians, negroes and Mexicans, and that he is preparing to cross the Rio Grande and renew the war. It is also stated that the Texas side of the Rio Grande is alive with members of the mysterious organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," a continuous caravan of them being *en route* from Goliad,—some in wagons, some on horseback, some with arms and some without.

The reported advance of 2,000 men from the interior of Texas towards the Rio Grande has caused the Mexicans to commence fortifying their side of the river. The *Delta* correspondent goes on to state that if Cortinas makes another attack on the frontier, it is confidently believed that Gen. Houston himself will head an invading force, pledged to conquer and annex all the country between the Rio Grande and the Sierra Nevada. And it is the prevalence of this belief which is supposed to have induced the negroes on the river to join Cortinas, for most of them are fugitives from Texas.

There is too much reason to believe that this portion of the *Delta* correspondent's story is true, and we recommend the peculiar state of affairs which it reveals to the particular attention of those Republicans who have so strenuously opposed the McLane treaty, which would have carried the nation clear of those formidable evils into which it is so rapidly drifting. We are not very confident that Gen. Houston will invade Mexico on his own responsibility, or that of the State of Texas, *but that the movement will go on* there can now be little doubt.

The following is the last paragraph in the communication alluded to:

"The animosity against us on the other bank of the Rio Grande is tending to strengthen Miramon's party, and I should not be surprised if the Centralists consolidate their power on the principle of opposition to us. *The treaty made by Juarez with McLane is bitterly opposed in all Northern Mexico*, and Gen. Garza has distinctly declared that its execution would be resisted by force of arms in Tamaulipas. 'It is,' he says, but a plan to sell the country, and it must be defeated by all patriotic Mexicans.' The same sentiment prevails everywhere that I have ever been in the country, and particularly is it the feeling in Matamoras. *All idea of a peaceful solution of the Mexican difficulty should be cast aside*, for there are too many elements bent on creating a war. Interest and hatred, long years of injury by us, and as well by them, have made the two races bitterly hostile to each other, and the fortifications being built along the Rio Grande, on the Mexican side, and the recruits which Matamoras is constantly receiving from the interior, attest their belief that the war which they have heretofore waged with each other is about to take a new and more patriotic turn."

This portion of the letter reveals its purpose. It abounds in misstatements, though it is undoubtedly true that the wretched raid of Cortinas and his gang has been made the pretext for stimulating the hatred of the two communities to the highest pitch. A large class of the people of Texas are eager for the profits of another war, and they will leave nothing undone to bring it about. Hence their urgent desire that "all thoughts of a peaceful solution of our difficulties with Mexico should be abandoned." It is not true that the people of Northern Mexico are hostile to the ratification of the McLane Treaty—and it is against the fillibusters alone that the Governor of Tamaulipas is arming.

Unless this matter is speedily settled—unless something is done to establish fixed and peaceful relations with Mexico, and to take away all pretext for these frontier invasions on either side, we shall be involved, beyond all hope of extrication, in a war with Mexico within three months. Would it not be well for the Senate to give this matter prompt attention?

Mysterious Disappearances.

Two female corpses have recently been found floating in the docks of New-York within a single week. One of them was at once buried out of sight, under the highly Bunsbyan verdict of "found drowned;" the other, having been once identified in the most emphatic terms as the body of a certain Mrs. Richardson, by several persons who had lived in the most intimate relations with the unfortunate woman upon whose mutilated remains they believed themselves to be looking, seems now about to be rejected again into the chaos of the anonymous dead, by evidence going to prove that Mrs. Richardson is now or was very lately alive and well in the City of New-Orleans. As an instance of mistaken identification, this of Mrs. Richardson, should it prove to belong to that category, will be hardly less curious than the celebrated case of Martin Guerre, in which a man's wife, sisters and nearest friends positively recognized an imposter as their relative, lived with him for years in their native village, maintained his identity in a trial at law, and were only convinced of their error when the original Martin Guerre himself walked into the Court and confronted his deceptive "double." But however interesting to the philosophical student of criminal law it may be to find that so little reliance is to be placed even on the direct evidence of a woman's husband and lover as to her personal identity, the dropping down again of the veil of absolute mystery, which had for a moment been supposed to be lifted from this case, will hardly tend to allay the general alarm and anxiety which has been excited in New-York by the discovery that human beings can be thrown into our docks and moored there to barrels of pitch, stolen from the wharf for that purpose, with really less danger of interruption from watchmen or detection by the Police, than would attend the unlawful dumping of a load of ashes into the East River.

The fact that no less than thirty persons came forward, on hearing of the ghastly revelation made at Jersey City, to state that they had recently lost sight of near relatives, "mysteriously disappeared," has not a little enhanced the public agitation and concern. If there were any good reason to suppose that the whole, or one-half, or one-tenth of these thirty women had met with such a fate as that of the helpless creature whom the harbor-waters have given up to startle and appal us, we might indeed be more than agitated. A City in which the lives of thirty women could be safely made away with, in the space of a few weeks, would be no place for Christian men to dwell in. Were this our case, we ought to send to Vienna or St. Petersburgh at once for a government to protect us. But there is no occasion for resorting to such violent measures. The habits and ways of life of our people are peculiarly favorable to unaccountable disappearances of all kinds. The almost perfect freedom with which people of both sexes may move about in a City like New-York is a standing wonder to all foreigners; and all the milder resources of conjecture should be exhausted before we admit that men, women, or children can be eliminated from our population at the rate of one or two in every twenty-four hours.

The only positive peril of our City life with which these mysteries of the harbor bring us face to face is of itself quite alarming enough. It reflects the utmost discredit, not so much on the general Police system of the Metropolis as on our special provisions for protecting life and property afloat in our waters. With an efficient river police, and a proper wharf patrol, the "mystery" of a corpse found floating in the harbor, and still more the "mystery" of a corpse found moored in the dock of a great and prosperous steamship company, would be as readily and satisfactorily cleared up as the "mystery" of a corpse found lying in Broadway, or chained to a tree in the Park.

The Patent Laws.

We have already referred to the importance of reforming our Patent Office, and to some of the vital and essential features of good and useful laws, which the present bill before Congress entirely ignores. Our Patent Office, unlike those of other countries, assumes the responsibility of deciding upon the validity of inventions, and of granting and rejecting patents accordingly.

However excellent this system may be in theory, or might be under the best management, it is a notorious fact that many of its decisions are grossly unjust, that many of the objections urged are frivolous, not to say ridiculous, and that poor men, who have not the facilities for pushing their claims before the Commissioner, and past him to the courts, are deprived of the rights which the patent system was intended to secure to them. It is an equally notorious fact, that many patents for old inventions are granted to new applicants. A considerable portion of the patents for coal-burning devices, issued since the introduction of the new fuel on our railways, may be found, almost to the line and letter, in the English blue books. And this is but a type of the system. Indeed, the owner of a valuable invention feels only the slightest security because he has a patent, knowing that the same thing may have been patented and published years before. The Courts settle the thing finally, and why should they not settle it at first, or as soon as the question of validity is raised? Does a machine-builder pay for an invention which he finds it expedient to use, because it is pronounced valid by the Patent Office? Never: if the royalty demanded is less than the cost of a suit, he pays it; if greater, he contests it, if after a personal examination he does not satisfy himself of its validity; and the dictum of the office is of no account whatever. Were the Patent Office a mere registry of inventions, granting monopolies for all things till they were upset by the Courts, the result would be precisely the same. When the public could better pay than fight, it would pay, just as railroad companies are now paying every day for patents which they know to be invalid. The *result* would not be changed, save in one important feature—every applicant would have a fair chance, irrespective of the caprices and whims of officials. It is true that the manner of conducting business at the Patent Office has changed for the better within the past few years; nevertheless, it does not begin to meet the necessities of the case. If it is to be a *Court of Justice*, it must be essentially revolutionized.

Now we have no expectation that the nature and principles of our Patent Office will be changed. If they can be reformed in their application,—if they can really be made to subserve the ends of justice completely and satisfactorily, they are, of course, more speedy and less expensive than the Courts.

We have said thus much about their shortcomings to prove the necessity of another reform, which can be most easily accomplished, and which will, in a great measure, atone for the lamentable defects which we have mentioned. If the Patent Office will not decide intelligently and justly itself, on the novelty of inventions, let it provide the best means within its power to enable the public to do so. Let it lay before the public, in a cheap but reliable and complete form, the current history of the inventions which are presented to it. The present official reports are probably the most outrageous and miserable combination of inaccurate, incomplete, and mutilated "wood cuts," and meagre, curtailed, nonsensical and useless "abstracts," which the world ever produced. In many cases they fail to give the remotest idea of the design of the inventor, and in no instance do they fully and fairly state those details adaptations, modifications and advantages which are so essential to a correct understanding of the subject patented. A man might steer clear of the facts illustrated and described in one of these reports in perfecting his own patent, and yet be tripped up by the patent itself which the "report" does not fairly describe. Such as these reports are, they do not reach one in one hundred of the persons who want to know the history of inventions. And obtaining the desired information from the office itself is totally out of the question, on account of its enormous expense.

We have already mentioned the excellence and usefulness of the cheap but complete English and French Patent Office reports. If the cost of models, that superlatively useless and expensive feature of our system, were devoted to the publication of similar reports here, the general good would be largely promoted. Inventors could learn at small cost the chances of securing valid patents; valuable inventions would be published and illustrated far and wide in the scientific newspapers; the users of new machinery and processes would readily analyze the grounds of claims for "rights," and the public would be informed in a timely and definite manner as to all useful inventions as they made their appearance through the Patent Office. It is hardly possible that this system would fail to render the office self-supporting, since inventors would defray the expenses of publication, at a less cost to themselves than the cost of models. Should it not pay, there is another method of increasing the revenue, which works excellently in other countries—to grant short patents, and renew them upon the payment of an additional fee, say at the end of five years, and another at the end of the next five years. Thus, inventions worth protecting, will invariably be protected; cost will then not be so much of an object. If they are not worth protecting, then the public will the sooner be allowed to use any good features they may embody, or similar features which might infringe on the patent, were it in force.

Among the purposes of such reports would be that which provisional protection in England, and caveats in this country, are intended to serve; to secure an inventor against loss of labor and money, if he tests his invention by trial before he patents it, and in the meantime another applies for a patent. The caveat, however, is *secret* evidence, to be used in case of interference, so that a dozen men in the same line of invention may be spending *their* time and money for naught, when the publication of this secret evidence would not only save them, but protect the first inventor. The publishing of caveats might be still further useful. There are men of ability whose means are so absorbed in business that the perfection of their inventions is deferred to a more favorable season, which never comes; so they are lost. Could these be officially secured and published at one step, other men of leisure and capital might proceed with the inventions, the profits being fairly divided.

It is urged that other nations would take advantage of our publications to pirate our inventions. Well, let them, if they are not worth protecting by foreign patents. Shall we, like dogs in mangers, refuse to secure them for ourselves, or to allow others to make use of them? Besides, foreigners have every opportunity to pirate our inventions now, but they do not steal so many of them as the natives do, who hang around Washington for this very purpose. Any man can obtain a copy of any patent for five or ten dollars, and can see a copy for nothing, at the office, and can take it out in a foreign county in his own name, if the inventor does not get the start of him. A pirate could hardly do more, if the specifications were published at once. Besides, a liberal example on our part would, perhaps, bring about a liberal and just international policy. The recent treaty of commerce between France and England provides that the subjects of one Power shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the protection extended to native subjects, in respect of property in trade-marks and patterns, and this is hailed by the Scientific Press of England as the precursor of like protection for inventions.

Two Orders of the Day.

When the opposition members of the French *Corps Legislatif* undertook to deal with the Pope's remonstrances against the annexation of the Emilia to the Italian Kingdom as a practical matter of pressing political importance, Baron Dupin cut them short with the sarcastic and expressive statement that in his opinion "Providence had passed to the order of the day." The Emilia had decided its own destinies; the question of the Papal suzerainty had been settled by the specific argument of facts, and it was hardly worth while to discuss, in the French Assembly or elsewhere, the merits of a step already taken by the only people competent to say whether it ought or ought not to be made.

The Baron Dupin was right. Providence has clearly passed to the order of the day upon the question of the Roman Provinces and their relations to the Pope. The Government of Pius IX. is of course at liberty to protest against the action of Providence in this instance. The ex-Governments of Tuscany, Parma and Modena have done the same thing. The hereditary rulers of these States have put on record their objections to the self-government of mankind. The Head of the Catholic Church has imitated their example. Elected himself by a conclave of priests, he has an undoubted right to rank himself, if he pleases to do so, with kings by blood and prescription, and to insist that the inhabitants of a particular corner of the earth shall forever be denied the privilege of applying to their temporal affairs the very principle to which he owes his own spiritual authority. But the rest of the world, having pressing business to attend to, and grave problems, both social and political, to work out, may well be excused for agreeing with Baron Dupin.

The Papal protest against the annexation of the Emilia to Sardinia, in the interest of the Italian people, may be safely shelved with the Papal protest against the severance of Parma and Piacenza from the Papal dominions in the interest of the dynasty of the Hapsburgs. The latter protest has been annually repeated for more than a century, without affecting, in the least, the gradual movement of history. The former protest will hardly make more noise in the world, unless it should be followed up by acts of judicial madness on the part of the Papal Government against the new Italian monarchy. The possibility—for it can scarcely be called a probability—that some such acts may really occur to precipitate the complete downfall of the Papal throne, is vaguely shadowed forth in the appointment of Gen. Lamoriciere to the command of the Papal army, and in an Order of the Day just issued by that distinguished officer on repairing to his new post of duty. Gen. Lamoriciere announces that he has "resumed his sword" to defend the rights of the Papacy, which is the "centre of Christianity." The language is warlike; but the lips which utter it have thundered as loudly before, without emitting any lightning. Ten years ago, Gen. Lamoriciere, then an Orleanist member of the French Assembly, demanded justice upon the Papal Government; and insisted that France should uphold the Roman Republic. He then thought Christianity centred upon something very unlike the triple crown, and his "order of the day" was the absolute subversion of the Pope's temporal authority.

Napoleon III., then President of France, saw things in a more moderate light. He declined to give his consent to a French crusade against the conservative reaction in Europe, and contented himself with urging upon the Pope the absolute necessity of reforming his government. Gen. Lamoriciere thought this policy contemptible, opposed it with all his force, and had he had his own way, would have swept the "centre of Christianity" out of existence. His present "order of the day," though absolutely contradictory in character, is doubtless one in motive, and will probably be one in result, with this revolutionary "order" of 1849.

Lamoriciere, commanding the Papal troops, represents the ungoverned and ungovernable party-spirit of France under the monarchy of July. It is true the quondam General of Zouaves may have been sincerely converted into a devout Papist. He comes of a legitimist family; he has been living long in exile, while his brothers-in-arms have been adding new chapters of glory to the annals of France; he has been associating in Belgium with the great Catholic houses of which the Count Merode, just appointed Papal Minister of War, is a member. It is by no means impossible that, in comparing the Revolution, whose ranks he has left, to the Mohammedanism of the middle ages, this military ex-Islamite may be as sincere as was the corsair Dragut when he abandoned the Pope for the Sultan. But it is none the less certain that almost all the conspicuous leaders of the Liberal Party in France have deliberately renounced the principles of liberalism since the Emperor Napoleon began to carry those principles into effect. Villemain himself, the most enthusiastic and eloquent of scholars, who for years made Europe ring with his scornful exposures of the Papacy and of Absolutism, has not scrupled to eat all his own burning words, in the hope of exciting against an Emperor whose success he cannot forgive, a clergy whose pretensions no man has done more than he to confound. Guizot has condescended, not quite so low indeed, but to coquetries of the most questionable character with parties and with principles which it is impossible he should respect. The "order of the day" with these men has always been opposition to the Government which they do not control. It is the same still.

In the trying times of 1849, the Orleanist *Revue des Deux Mondes* declared that the "ruin of France had been her able men; that their reckless and selfish ambition must be curbed if the nation was to survive the shocks of their mutual jealousy; and that the only way of achieving this was to silence the press which they had perverted from all its lawful uses." The conduct of those who were esteemed the statesmen of France before 1852, has done sadly too much to justify these strong words. That madness of party spirit which puts the pen of a Villemain and the sword of a Lamoriciere at the service of the Pope, is at once a startling lesson to all constitutional nations, and the most signal vindication yet offered of the *coup d' état* of December.

Pursuit of Health under Difficulties.—That resolution appointing a committee of two of the Common Council to take a Summer trip, in company with "a *savant*," under pretence of discovering the best method of making New-York healthy, has, we see, been referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences. If the "art" of swindling be amongst the arts of which this latter body takes cognizance, we think we know how this little scheme will be disposed of. It is so barefaced that, if it succeeds, we should not be at all surprised if Mr. Boole moved for the appointment of a standing committee on the philosopher's stone, with power to travel through all the mineral districts of the globe, and draw, *ad libitum*, on the Comptroller until the article in question was discovered and fully tested.

We may as well inform Mr. Boole and his confederates frankly, that neither he nor they are fit to put on a Scientific Commission of any sort;—that no "*savant*," who respected himself, and whose services were worth having, would travel in such company in a foreign country; that all that Europe can teach us on sanitary matters is printed in at least a hundred volumes of which the Common Council has never heard; and finally, that this project is so transparent an attempt upon the City Treasury, that it had better be dropped without more ado.

Perils of the Great Eastern.—We had hoped that the management of the *Great Eastern* had undergone a thorough and radical reform, and that a brighter day was dawning upon this unfortunate ship. We find, however, that the Directors are back again at their old follies. They have actually applied to the Common Council of New-York for information as to the capacity of the harbor, and upon the motion of the celebrated and indefatigable Boole, in whom all foreigners find so fast a friend, a "Committee" has been appointed to supply the necessary facts. Unless the Chamber of Commerce or the Pilot Commissioners interfere, we greatly fear the result of all this will be the stranding of the huge vessel upon some portion of the bay, and her final disposal at auction as old iron. The knowledge of the harbor possessed by the Common Council is limited to that portion of it which lies between the Battery and Randall's Island, and has been acquired by numerous excursions, and divers personal explorations of the bottom performed in moments of high-wrought convivial enthusiasm. Nobody but the men who made the leviathan the laughing-stock of the world last Spring would think of navigating her upon *data* furnished by the Booles and Bagleys of the City Hall.

Our Public Guardians.—To-day is Saturday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Bowen, one of the Police Commissioners, President of the Board, and Superintendent of the Force, will depart for the country and remain in rural seclusion, beyond sight and sound of municipal troubles, until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. During the same interval, Mr. Bergen, the other Commissioner, will in like manner bury himself in the remote solitudes of Kings County. Mayor Wood is still absent from the Metropolis which reposes beneath his benignant though indifferent sway, and Alderman Peck is, we believe, still in the hands of his attendant physicians.

Under these circumstances, New-York is to be without guardians of any sort. If a riot should break out, or a foreign foe invade us, or anything else equally terrible should happen, we should have nobody authorized to take a single step towards preserving the public peace. This state of things is neither creditable nor safe. Gov. Morgan owes it to himself and the City, as well as to the requirements of the law, to put an end to it at once. He should fill the vacancy in the Police Commission, and then the Commissioners should appoint a Superintendent.

Accident.—We regret to hear that Hon. William Kelley was seriously injured by being thrown from his horse, at Rhinebeck, on Wednesday. Throughout that day his condition was extremely critical.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 213, May 4, 1860.*

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61, 30, 1, 45, 42, 12, 22, 38, 33, 65, 55, 20, 64, 17, 18.

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W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.

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NEW BOOKS.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, which will be commenced in the LEDGER of MONDAY, derives additional interest from the fact that she has been assisted in the preparing it by a well known literary gentleman, who is entitled to a copyright for his labor in this country, while the lady's residence, being at the present time in England, gives her a copyright in that country.

MESSRS. RUDD & CARLETON
WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK,
THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE
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ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

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*** The publication of these letters in Germany has produced a remarkable sensation in Europe, and will create a profound interest wherever the book is read. Since its announcement, there has been the utmost curiosity to see it. Baron Humboldt, who was unquestionably the most thoroughly cosmopolitan savant of the age, and perhaps the most absolutely learned man that ever lived, had his own private thoughts and opinions of men and things, which he very freely expressed in these off-hand private letters to his friend. They are full of anecdote, gossip and scandal—out spoken, never sparing, dealing blows in every (even to the highest) direction. Among this correspondence will be found curious letters on public and private interests, from many of the most celebrated and prominent men in every department of Literature, State, Science and Art.

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From the Literary Gazette, London.

We wish to assert, for the writer of "Adam Bede," and "The Mill on the Floss," a place among the great authors—among that goodly company who have given us nobler loves and nobler fears. * * * We should never end if we attempted to state in detail the excellence of the individual representations contained in this remarkable book. From the beginning to the end we have to notice the same wonderful freshness and truth of drawing in all of them. The story is simple but profoundly touching, because the correspondence between the feelings and the facts is always so well maintained. * * We do not think we remember any book in which the good and evil of our nature, instead of lying, (as it hardly ever does,) in broad and opposing masses, is so clearly held up to us as we know it to exist in ourselves, mixed and fused together—a wilderness of light and shadow. It is a book which may teach us to understand our own hearts and the hearts of our friends better. We may say of these books of GEORGE ELIOT's, what was said of WORDSWORTH's poems, that many persons will love each other the better for loving them.

From the Saturday Review, London.

She has done us all one great kindness for she has opened up a field that is perfectly new. * * George Eliot possesses the art of taking the reader into her confidence. We seem to share with the authoress the fun of the play she is showing us. She joins us in laughing at her characters, and yet this is done so lightly and with such tact that the continuity of the story is not broken. * * The "Mill on the Floss" shows that George Eliot has thought as keenly and profoundly as the authoress of "Jane Eyre" on the peculiar difficulties and sorrows encountered by a girl of quick feeling and high asperations under adverse outward circumstances.

From the Leader and Saturday Analyst, London.

The story is worked out with a masterly hand. * * The authoress' command of language enables her to depict the several stages of this great self-struggle with wonderful intensity and accuracy. She suffers no thread to escape her in the complicated meshes of human feeling; but in all her characters dives into the very root and core of all their thoughts, actions and emotions, presenting us with an insight into these hidden mysteries, which years of practical experience could scarcely have accomplished.

From the Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia.

It will be, what so many books that profess to be are not, the book of the season. Such writing and such intimate and tender philosophy are irresistible. * * The style is as original and beautiful as that of "Adam Bede." It abounds with strong homely phrases and excellent adages, and earnest Saxonisms (for there is no other word) of all sorts; and is imbued with religious earnestness. The book will be as much read as "Adam Bede," and will not, we believe, fail of very general recognition as one of the best books of the age.

From Corr. of the Boston Post.

In many respects it is quite unlike its predecessor, and, to my notion, it possesses many elements of superiority as a fascinating novel, and justifies the confident prediction that "The Mill on the Floss" will far outrun in popularity the sufficiently successful "Adam Bede."

From the Press, Philadelphia.

The author of "Adam Bede" is one of the very best writers of fiction now living. She has produced another book, called "The Mill on the Floss," which is even better than "Adam Bede" in some respects.

From the New Hampshire Patriot, Concord.

"Adam Bede" has, perhaps, been more discussed than any other recent novel. "The Mill on the Floss" will readily be recognized as the work of the same hand. The correctness and simplicity of style, the frequent flashes of humor, the keen insight into human motives, the undercurrent of deep and tender feeling, the quiet sense of the beautiful in Nature or in character, the selection of characters from the lower classes of society, the tendency to minuteness in description, the vivid painting of slight but characteristic personal peculiarities, are all familiar and welcome.

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AT A MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS of New-York City, convened this day at the Merchants' Exchange for the purpose of testifying their respect for the character and memory of their deceased friend, John Ogden Woodruff, on motion of Chas. D. Matthews, Esq., Nathaniel T. Hubbard, Esq., was called to the Chair and Stephen Brush, Esq., appointed Secretary. After a few eulogistic remarks, R. B. Millikin, Esq., offered the following preamble:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence we have been called upon to mourn the loss of an efficient and upright merchant and sincerely respected friend,

Resolved, That from a long and intimate acquaintance with our deceased friend, John Ogden Woodruff, we testify to his high integrity as a merchant, his steadfastness as a friend, and the readiness and zeal with which he was ever prepared to give his counsel and devote his means to the unfortunate.

Resolved, That in further testimony of our esteem for the deceased, a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis and New-Orleans, and be published in two of the daily papers of the City.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the widow of the deceased, with the warmest expressions of our sympathy in her sad bereavement.

Resolved, That R. B. Millikin, Esq., and Stephen Brush, Esq., be and are hereby appointed a Committee to carry into effect the above resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting be now adjourned, and that we attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

N. T. HUBBARD, Chairman.

S. BRUSH, Secretary.

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We give below, in part, the Table of Contents of our Pamphlet:

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AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION. ANNIVERSARIES.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, corner of 34th-st., by Prof. AUSTIN PHELPS, of Andover, Mass. Subject—*The Relation of the Ministry to the Masses.*

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING for the election of officers, &c., will take place on Thursday, May 10, at 3 P. M., in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY COLLATION will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, May 10, at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 448 Broadway. Doors open at 6 o'clock, exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Brief speeches, appropriate to the occasion of this annual reunion, will be made, as heretofore, by gentlemen eminently qualified to represent various religious denominations.

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A Bouquet of Flowers will be presented to each lady on entering the rooms.

The provisions for the Collation are more ample, and the details for serving more complete than on any previous occasion.

THE NUMBER OF TICKETS will be strictly limited to the capacity of the Hall. To insure admission, tickets should be secured before Thursday. Price, 50 cents each. For sale at the Rooms of the Union, No. 135 GRAND-ST, few doors east of Broadway, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

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Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
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MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of members of this Association will be held at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 8, 1860, at 7½ o'clock.

CHARLES H. SWORDS, Recording Secretary.

PEOPLE EXPERIENCE SOME DIFFICULTY in agreeing upon a Presidential candidate; but fortunately for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, they find none in selecting the most interesting paper.

* * * This being Leap Year, it is said that all the Girls are after Husbands, and all the Boys are after the Girls; but the truth is, all the Boys and all the Girls are after Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, which will be ready on MONDAY NEXT.

A Surgical Operation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last, (April 28,) there is a paragraph mentioning "a novel surgical operation,"—the treatment of hemorrhage by *acupressure*. The statement does injustice, in attributing the first performance of that operation to a very respectable member of the profession, who will not contradict the statement which, with your permission, I will make, by way of correction.

More than two months previously, Dr. JOHN MURRAY CARNOCHAN, of this City, employed acupressure. I did not witness the operation, but saw a colored drawing which exhibited it about eight or nine weeks ago.

It may seem to your unprofessional readers a matter of little consequence. None of them would think so if in condition to need relief by this method of checking the discharge of blood from a ruptured or severed artery. That Dr. SIMPSON (of Edinburgh) first used *acupressure* on arteries, as the best means of stopping the flow of blood from them during amputations, nobody denies.

That Dr. CARNOCHAN was the first surgeon who performed the operation in this country, is equally undeniable.

The process is the *interlacing* of a long needle between an artery and the adjacent tissues. It is merely "compression," (in a new form,) as a substitute for "ligature."

By publishing this correction you will *establish a date*, and gratify one of your correspondents, who happens to be A PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

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$4,000	Virginia 6s, 90 .	92¾	10	Erie Railroad.....	17
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	91⅛	100	do.........s30	17
5,000	do............	91⅜	50	do.........	17¼
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1,000	Erie R. 3d M B. '83	84	300	Harlem R......b60	11
5,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	58	100	do..............	18
1,000	Hud. R. R 1st M.	104¼	100	do..............	12⅞
6,000	Mich. C. R 8 ₩ c.		210	Brooklyn C. R....	115⅛
	1st M S.F.Con.B.	93½	64	Mich. Central R...	48⅛
1,000	Mich. So. 1st M.B.	83	60	do.........b60	48⅛
1,000	Del., L.&W. 2d M	94	210	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12⅛
2,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	79¼	50	M.S & N. I. g.s..s60	24⅜
1,500	Han.& St.J.R.B.	73	50	do..........s60	24¼
8	Hanover Bank.....	90¼	200	do..........s30	24½
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15	Am Ex. Bank......	100½	80	do.......b30	146½
50	Manhattan Gas Co..	175	60	do.............	146½
50	Canton Co......b30	21¼	10	do.............	146
20	Penn. Coal Co.....	83½	100	Ill. Cent R. Scrip.	59½
362	Pacific Mail S. Co.	105	300	Gal. & Chi. R......	64
50	do.........b30	104⅞	300	do............	63⅞
200	do.............	104¾	1000	Cleve. & Tol. R...	28⅜
20	Del. & Hud. Can Co.	98¾	400	do.........b30	28½
602	N. Y. Central R...	78⅞	400	do..........s60	28¼
300	do.............	78¾	50	Chic. & R. Isl. R...	65¾
50	do...........s5	78¾	200	do.............	65⅞
100	do..........s30	78¾	100	do.............	66
100	do..........b30	78⅞	50	do..........b30	66¼
300	do..........b10	78⅞	50	do..........s10	66⅛
50	do..........s10	78⅞	100	do.............	66⅛
250	do.............	79	750	do.............	66¼
50	do..........s60	78¾	50	do..........s30	66⅛
25	Second-av. R......	98	350	La Cr. & Mill. R...	⅛
5	N. J. Cen. R......	112	20	D. L. & W. R......	85

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Va. St. 6s.......	92½	100	Erie Railroad...s30	17¼
2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	83⅜	150	do.............	17½
7,000	do.............	83½	50	do.............	17⅝
1,000	do.........s10	83½	900	do.............	17¾
1,000	Lac. & W. 1st M.	93½	65	Chic. B. & Qu'cy R.	64½
1,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort..	83½	100	Hud. R. Railroad..	41¾
1,000	Mich. C. R 8 ₩ c		37	do.............	41⅝
	1st m.S F.Con.B.	93¼	25	Reading Railroad..	43
1,000	Mich S. F. Bs ..	70	250	Mich. S.& N I R....	12½
1,000	L.E.&W.1st M.B.	73	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	24¾
100	Pacific Mail S. Co..	105	150	Gal. & Chicago R..	64⅛
50	do.............	105⅛	50	do.......bnwk	64¼
10	Bank of St. of N. Y	102½	100	do.............	64¼
20	Bank of New-York.	103⅛	300	Chi. & R. Island R.	66½
150	Canton Company..	21	160	do.............	65⅝
50	N. Y. Central R.b3	79	100	do.............	66¾
200	do..........b5	79	400	do.............	66⅞
150	do..........s10	79	300	do..........b3	67
100	do..........b60	79⅛	200	do.........b60	67
50	Erie R. Assent. St.	17¼			

FRIDAY, May 4—P. M.

The official returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the calendar month of April, were completed at the Custom-house this afternoon. The Import entries for the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct....	$10,407,966
Dutiable Goods, warehoused............	4,127,857
Free Goods............................	2,386,349
Total entries..........................	$16,922,172
Against April, 1859...................	22,153,178
Decrease this season.................	$5,231,006

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $49,186. The value of Merchandise, of the previous importation, withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, is $2,069,423, or $2,057,434 less than the amount which went into Warehouse, so that the value of Imported Merchandise actually marketed during the month is $14,865,138, against $19,941,834 marketed in April of last year.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-'60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-'59. From July 1, '58.
July..........	27,111,000		18,469,000
August........	24,301,000		19,556,000
September.....	16,459,000		15,335,000
October.......	12,987,000		13,454,000
November......	14,728,000		10,501,000
December......	18,724,000		13,282,000
January.......	21,528,000		19,377,000
February......	19,166,000		18,756,000
March.........	23,495,000		20,739,000
April.........	16,922,000		22,153,000
Total 10 Months...	$195,421,000		$171,621,000
Foreign Specie.....	2,242,000		983,000
Together.........	$197,663,000		$172,604,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60 From July, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July, '58
July..........	$4,938,000		$4,772,000
August........	5,151,000		4,660,000
September.....	4,947,000		3,522,000
October.......	4,753,000		5,233,000
November......	5,323,000		3,482,000
December......	6,382,000		3,700,000
January.......	5,299,000		3,762,000
February......	5,699,000		3,284,000
March.........	6,999,000		5,378,000
April.........	6,639,000		5,951,000
Total 10 months.....	$56,130,000		$43,744,000
Foreign reëxported..	8,544,000		4,722,000
Together.........	$64,674,000		$48,466,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
July..........	10,051,000		2,801,000
August........	6,410,000		2,202,000
September.....	8,268,000		3,240,000
October.......	5,344,000		8,028,000
November......	4,383,000		472,000
December......	2,062,000		1,898,000
January.......	854,000		2,306,000
February......	977,000		2,371,000
March.........	2,382,000		3,344,000
April.........	2,996,000		6,259,000
Total 10 months.....	$43,727,000		$27,922,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—TEN MONTHS.

	1859-60. From July 1, '59.	1858-59. From July 1, '58.
Domestic Produce........	$56,130,000	$43,744,000
Foreign Reëxported......	8,544,000	4,722,000
Specie..................	43,727,000	27,922,000
Total..................	$108,401,000	$76,388,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1859-60. From July, '59.	vs.	1858-59. From July, '58.
July..........	4,851,246		3,387,505
August........	4,243,010		3,545,118
September.....	2,908,509		2,672,935
October.......	2,318,750		2,054,834
November......	2,157,154		1,706,529
December......	2,843,388		2,020,895
January.......	3,899,166		3,478,471
February......	3,378,043		3,328,688
March.........	3,477,545		3,164,011
April.........	2,444,267		3,212,060
Total 10 months.....	$32,621,268		$28,570,846

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1859-60. From July 1.		1858-59. From July 1.	
July 12......	$1,741,879	July 14.......	$1,401,713
July 27......	2,146,000	July 27.......	1,603,817
Aug. 11......	1,863,691	Aug. 12.......	1,527,286
Aug. 27......	2,126,333	Aug. 27.......	1,434,674
Sept. 12.....	2,046,002	Sept. 11......	1,696,639
Sept. 26.....	2,043,363	Sept. 28......	1,570,000
Oct. 17......	1,883,670	Oct. 15.......	1,322,005
Oct. 25......	1,871,550	Oct. 28.......	1,472,979
Nov. 10......	1,568,107	Nov. 12.......	1,672,676
Nov. 28......	1,721,343	Nov. 28.......	1,816,532
Dec. 12......	1,845,429	Dec. 13.......	1,643,203
Dec. 24......	1,408,234	Dec. 30.......	1,494,379
Jan. 10......	1,788,666	Jan. 12.......	1,384,664
Jan. 24......	1,760,582	Jan. 28.......	1,210,713
Feb. 10......	1,476,625	Feb. 12.......	1,319,924
Feb. 26......	1,393,579	Feb. 27.......	1,287,967
Feb. 29......	382,503	March 13......	920,177
March 11.....	1,198,711	March 29......	1,032,314
March 14.....	147,000	April 13......	1,404,029
March 25.....	898,730	April 25......	1,723,352
March 29.....	155,110	Total, 10 mos.	$28,939,042
April 10.....	1,146,211		
April 27.....	1,455,337		
Total, 10 mos.	$34,086,555		

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of April were:

In Domestic Produce....................		$6,638,682
Foreign Goods Reëxported...............		737,231
Specie.................................		2,995,502
Total allowances.......................		$10,371,413
Against April, 1859:		
In Domestic Produce....................	$5,920,921	
Foreign Reëxports......................	823,778	
Specie.................................	6,259,167—	$13,033,866
Decrease in April this season..........		$2,662,451

We subjoin our usual comparison by months of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the port of New-York, beginning with the current Treasury, or fiscal year, July 1, 1859:

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port....	$759,843	$1,782,246	$1,217,149
Thrown on market.....	919,508	1,709,813	1,143,727
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port....	$17,857,069	$41,477,683	$40,785,983
Thrown on market.....	22,292,619	42,539,526	41,408,128

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool..	613	$330,665	82	$29,762	79	$19,680
Mf. of Cotton.	482	110,462	239	40,097	63	16,051
Mf. of Silk..	486	427,279	56	41,738	23	14,496
Mf. of Flax..	377	103,644	88	16,486	109	15,900
Miscellan's..	2,429	98,011	519	19,013	252	7,538
Total.......	4,387	$1,070,059	984	$147,090	526	73,668
		147,090				1,070,059

Total Entered....$1,217,149 Total Marketed..$1,143,727

The following was to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts.........................	$95,587 87
Payments...............................	318,662 05
Balance................................	7,089,613 11

Included in the receipts were $76,000 for Customs.

A fair business was done to-day in the Foreign Exchanges, owing to the rather easier terms made by several of the prominent Bankers and Bullion Brokers. The latter drew Short Sight on London at 110¼ ₩ cent., which is better for the buyer at present currency for Money on the other side, than 109½ ₩ cent. at 60 days, the price at which Southern and other transient Bank bills were done, or 109¾, at which some of the best of our own Bankers drew. The Sight rate on Paris was also made to correspond, say 5.11¼f.@5.10f., the 60 day rate being 5.14⅜f.@5.13¾f. The export engagements of Bullion were increased to about $1,775,000, (as nearly as we could arrive at the shipments this afternoon,) of which $850,000 goes forward through the principal Bullion house, and the remainder from the Bankers direct. The export includes several parcels of Mexican dollars, which have been coming in freely by express from New-Orleans this week. The shipment of Gold from California by the steamer of April 20, which will be due at New-York next week, is thus manifested to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., per Overland Pony Express mail received here to-day. This mail, by the way, is bringing forward in advance of the treasure drawn against, a large number of checks and bills on New-York; an operation which might be inconvenient to the receivers of Bullion in a less easy market for Money than we are now having:

TREASURE LIST OF THE JOHN L. STEPHENS, APRIL 20, 1860.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$251,000	C. T. Meader & Co.	$15,000
Alsop & Co.........	220,031	Freeman & Co.....	13,000
B. Davidson.......	142,500	Alfred Borel.......	12,000
W.T.Coleman & Co.	68,200	S. L. Jacobs & Co.	10,200
E. Kelly & Co......	68,000	Treadwell & Co ..	10,000
D. O. Mills & Co...	60,000	Decker, Jewett & Paxton........	10,000
Sather & Church..	58,000		
Jas. Patrick & Co..	55,000	Eppinger & Co....	8,000
L & M. Sachs & Co.	51,100	J. B. Weir & Co...	7,583
J. Seligman & Co..	46,200	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	7,000
Levi Strauss & Co.	43,002	Wm. Newell & Co.	5,100
B.F.Hastings & Co.	30,000	F. Tillman.......	3,800
Taaffe, McCahill & Co...........	30,000	Wm. Meyer & Co..	3,527
Tallant & Wilde....	28,000	C. H. Strybing....	2,700
E. H. Parker......	16,000	Edward Vischer..	2,000
George T. Grimes..	15,000	Other shippers...	110,837
Total..............			$1,382,783

We make no alteration in Money rates. The principal Stock Brokers of established promptness are supplied at 5 ₩ cent. on call, and relend at 6 ₩ cent. With the Discount Brokers the quotations on strictly prime paper are 5½@7 ₩ cent., as in date.

We had another strong market for Stocks this afternoon, although at the early Board the feeling was generally dull, until the call of the list reached Rock Island. This stock, and Panama, together with an improved inquiry for Michigan Southern, gave a *Bullish* tone to the speculation on the Exchange, and the general demand at the Second Board, and immediately after the adjournment, was quite spirited. Large sales of New-York Central were made at 79¼ ₩ cent., and of Rock Island at 67 ₩ cent., making 2@2½ ₩ cent. rise on the latter within a few days. The other Western shares were firm, and there was also another upward turn in New-York and Erie shares, which touched 17¾. The Michigan Southern old stock brought 12½, and on the guaranteed 24¾ ₩ cent. Toledo left off 28¾@29; Galena, 64¼@⅜; Michigan Central, 48¼@½; Reading, 43@43¼; New-York, Central 79@79⅛, and Rock Island 66¾@67 ₩ cent. The demand continues for Panama at 146@146¼ ₩ cent, without inducing any considerable sales, although private offers were made on the Street to take 1,000 shares of a cash holder at the full figure made at the Board, say 146½ ₩ cent. Late in the day Pacific Mail improved, and the closing quotation was 105@105¼ ₩ cent. The State Stocks are firmer by ¼@½ ₩ cent. Sales of Tennessees at 91⅜, Missouris 83½, and Virginias 92¾@½ ₩ cent. Nothing done in Governments at the Board. Some private purchasers at 103½ ₩ cent. for the fives of 1874 are reported, registered stock, though some of the holders decline to sell at less than 184 ₩ cent. The general market closed firm, though after the additional Specie engagements for the steamers to-morrow were made, some of the speculators for the fall were inclined to make rather lower offers.

Among the first of May changes we notice the removal of Mr. E. THAYER to No. 18 Wall-street, the New-York representative of the American house in Paris of VANDEN BROEK, BROTHERS & Co. We take pleasure in calling attention to the card of the house, in another part of this paper, adding that they have leave to refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD, and other Banking firms in this City, in regard to their facilities and responsibility for accommodating American merchants and travelers in Europe.

The April earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad show a large gain. The figures are:

April, 1860............................	$174,283 17
April, 1859............................	144,512 93
Increase in 1860.....................	$29,770 24

This return of the Michigan Southern, made known this afternoon, and some private telegraphic intimations of a heavy increase in freight traffic at the West, the present week, probably gave the additional impetus to the Stock Market this afternoon. The grain business into Chicago over the Rock Island and some other of the lines is represented to be unusually large.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 18th of April gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits...	£5,838,581..	Decrease.......	£39,554
Other deposits.....	15,512,759..	Increase........	941,708
Rest...............	3,211,759..	Increase........	11,262

On the other side of the account:

Gov't. securities..	£9,728,943..	Unchanged.	
Other securities...	23,790,388..	Decrease.......	£744,050
Notes unemployed	6,548,560..	Increase.......	1,626,475

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,816,665, being a decrease of £1,650,590, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,630,686, showing a decrease of £6,416 when compared with the preceding return.

In the suit of James Lee & Co., of this City, against the Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, tried in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, the Jury on Tuesday returned a verdict for the defendant, under instructions from the Court. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"It will be remembered from an account heretofore published in this paper, that this suit grew out of the transactions of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. That bills of exchange amounting to $57,833 66 were sent by the Chillicothe Bank to the Trust Company to be used solely for the benefit of the defendant; and that Mr. LUDLOW, then Cashier of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, sold or hypothecated them to JAMES LEE & Co. at a higher rate of interest than was authorized by the State of New-York.

It is thought this result in the Circuit Court will put an end to the matter, and that the suits brought also by LEE & Co. against the Branch Banks at Marietta, at Dayton, Athens, Xenia, Piqua, the Logan Branch and the Ross County Bank, for similar transactions, to which the defendants entered the same pleas in defence, will be withdrawn.

The whole amount claimed was about $500,000."

In reference to the Public Debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, we have the following official data direct from the Auditor at Richmond, which Messrs. PETERS, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 34 Wall-street, were kind enough to procure for us in explanation of a brief and evidently erroneous statement on the subject, in round numbers, copied from one of the Virginia papers:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, Va.,
Monday, April 30, 1860.

Your favor of the 26th inst. has been received, and in part compliance with your request, I send you a copy of my last biennial report, and call your attention to pages 77, 78 and 79, where you will find a statement showing the actual condition of the public debt on the 1st day of October, 1859.

All the primary or actual debt of the State, held by others than the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was on that day, $26,106,659 43, but for *taxing purposes*, the debt includes not only $1,261,843 09 of the old debt, actually redeemed and cancelled, but $1,083,657 20 of the new debt purchased and held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, making $31,452,159,63, on which 7 ₩ cent. is annually raised to pay the interest and 1 ₩ cent. Sinking Fund required by the Constitution to redeem and cancel the debt in 34 years.

The actual debt on the first day of October, 1859, may therefore be put down at....		$29,106,659 43
Appropriations made prior to the 1st of October, 1859 which on that day had not been called for and funded, amounting to $2,970,417 37—of this amount it is possible there will be called for and funded....................		$2,500,000
The last Legislature appropriated to the		
James River and Kanawha Canal	500,000	
Rivanna Navigation Co........	60,000	
Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad Co........	660,000	
Manassa Gap Railroad Co......	350,000	
Covington and Ohio Railroad Co. (in all the years 1860-61-62)	2,500,000	
Norfolk and Petersburgh R. Co..	300,000	
Danville Extension............	350,000	
Armory.......................	500,000	
Virginia Central Railroad Co...	600,000	
All Turnpike Roads, (actual am't not ascertained,) say..........	200,000—	8,520,000 00
Total present and prospective debt.........		$37,626,659 43

The State has guaranteed the bonds of certain corporations, amounting to $3,898,500, for the details of which see 2d Auditor's report, Doc. No. 8, page 25. The interest on those of the James River and Kanawha Canal, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been paid by the State for several years, and a bill has been passed by the Legislature to issue the bonds of the State in lieu of the guaranteed bonds of the James River and Kanawha Canal, which, without increasing the State's liability, and without increasing the annual charge upon the Treasury beyond the one per cent. required by the Constitution, will add to the *direct* debt of the State the sum of...... $2,260,000 00

Total present and prospective debt brought forward........................	37,626,659 43
Making a total direct debt of..............	$39,886,659 43

There is in addition to this amount $500,000, bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, guaranteed by the State, on which she has paid, and will continue to pay, the interest. All the other guarantees in the table referred to are merely nominal, as the principals are amply able to pay, and must continue able, unless the inhabitants of the cities, in their private capacity, shall all prove insolvent, which is not to be presumed.

Then bring forward the entire debt existing on Oct. 1, 1859........................	$29,106,659 43
Add all former and subsequent appropriations..........................	8,520,000 00
Add, also, bonds of James River and Kanawha Canal, guaranteed and authorized to be funded................	2,260,000 00
Total............................	$39,886,659 43
Add the only remaining liability, viz: the guaranteed bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal..................	500,000 00
Total of all debts and liabilities..	$40,386,659 43

It will be observed, also, by reference to page 392 of my report, that less than 4 per cent. of the value of the property in the Commonwealth will pay off the entire debt and liabilities of the State. Besides this solid source, I refer you to page 59 of the Second Auditor's Report, which shows the Commonwealth possesses investments (without estimating anything for investments to be made of the recent appropriations) amounting to $35,357,469 82, of which $10,057,540 06—yielding return to the State of 7 per cent. per annum—are, on that account, put down as "*productive*."

Thus it will be seen that, against a debt of forty millions, the State has investments of thirty-five millions, ten of which are, and will continue to be, productive, with property, which, if equally divided amongst every man, woman and child in the Commonwealth, would give to each $1,050; and property on the value of which 4 per cent. would pay off the State's entire debt and liabilities. Taken in connection with the proverbial honor of her agents and representatives, it is a little strange that a suspicion of the credit of her securities for permanent investment should exist. It cannot exist in any well-informed minds, and I trust you will be able to correct any erroneous impressions which may have prevailed.

J. M. BURNETT, Auditor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 4, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls Ashes; 12,850 bbls. Flour; 250 bbls. Corn Meal; 124 bushels Wheat; 366 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Rye; 206 bushels Barley; 62,935 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Malt; 1,630 pkgs. Provisions; and 673 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $6 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales: 2,500 ℔s. American Yellow, at 33c.@35c. ₩ ℔.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 200 bags Gonaives, on terms not ascertained; and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 12½c. ₩ ℔.

COPPER—Refined Ingot finds ready buyers, at 23c.@23½c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been more extensive, having amounted to 1,500 bales, chiefly to spinners, at steady rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ₩ ℔......	7⅛	7⅜	7⅞	8
Middling..........	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞
Middling Fair......	12⅛	12½	12⅝	13⅛

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, mainly at from $3 62½@$4 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel, Salmon and Herring remain as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack request, to-day, and prices have favored buyers; sales have been reported of 6,000 bbls. including superfine State at $5 45@$5 52½, chiefly at $5 50; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 65; chiefly at $5 55@$5 60; very inferior to choice at $5 45@$5 55; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 60@$6 30; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 65@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $6@$6 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 20@$6 30 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State........................	$5 45	@	$5 52½
Extra State............................	5 55	@	5 65
Superfine Western......................	5 45	@	5 55
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin...............	5 50	@	6 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan...	5 65	@	6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio....................	6 00	@	6 15
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds...	6 20	@	6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brand................	6 35	@	7 25
Fancy Genesee..........................	5 70	@	5 80
Extra Genesee..........................	6 15	@	7 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri......	6 45	@	7 85

Southern Flour is rather quiet, yet firm. Sales to-day, amount to 1,500 bbls. at $6 40@$6 60 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 65@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$7 40 ₩ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less sought after, at $3 75@$3 80 for Jersey; $4 00@$4 05 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand, at, however, drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 28,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 60; White Indiana at $1 60; Red Western $1 49; and Milwaukee Club chiefly at $1 29@$1 31 ₩ bush. Corn has been dull and heavy. Sales confined to 10,500 bushels, at 76c.@78½c. for unsound to fair, for mixed Western; 81c.@82c. for yellow Jersey and Southern; and 81c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at 85c.@86c., and is held at 87c.@88c. ₩ bushel; sales 5,000 bushels at 86c. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 8,500 bushels, including Canada East at 73c.@75c.; Canada West 82c.; and State 70c.@73c. Oats are abundant and depressed, including Canada, at 41c.@42c.; Western at 41c.@42c.; State at 41½c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 39c.@41c.; Southern at 38c.@40c. ₩ bushel. Mr. WILLIAM G. CUTTING notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs thus: "Trade has been generally less active during the past week. The demand for State and Western brands of Flour has been restricted. It has been mainly for such lots as were immediately required by the regular home trade. Shippers have been less disposed to purchase, as they have been anticipating a reduction in prices. The speculative inquiry, referred to last week, has partially ceased. The receipts from the interior have been more extensive, having amounted to 39,649 bbls. by canal and river, against 26,190 bbls. by do. and do., during the previous week. Toward the close, receivers were rather eager to sell, and the tendency of prices was downward. Yet, holders are reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers. Southern Flour has been less sought after, yet it has been quite stiffly held. The arrivals have been moderate. Canadian Flour has attracted less attention, and having been more freely offered, buyers have had any existing advantage. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, have been 67,500 bbls., against 109,500 bbls. week ending April 28. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at unaltered prices. Corn Meal has attracted considerable attention at full rates. The receipts of Wheat have been light. None has arrived by canal or river. Yet, the market has been well supplied, especially with Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring. The demand has been decidedly less animated. Millers have been less inclined to buy. Shippers have also moved with reserve. Speculators have been passive. Purchasers have been generally anticipating a decline in prices. The principal holders have exhibited no disposition to make any material reduction, though they have manifested more eagerness to sell. Toward the close, the inquiry was quite limited. Yesterday, business was spiritless, and the market was depressed. Some freight engagements had been effected, and sales of Milwaukee Club, to fill up, were reported at lower rates. The total sales of Wheat, during the week, have been 113,000 bushels against 355,000 bushels the preceding week. Corn has been less sought after, and prices have been tending downward. Yesterday, very light sales were made, and lower prices were accepted. Rye is in good demand. Barley has been dull and heavy, with a supply in excess of the requirements of buyers. Oats have been quite freely offered, and have declined. The demand has been somewhat restricted, though some purchasers have been disposed to buy on speculation. At the close, the inquiry was mainly for lots wanted by the trade."

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales North River, at 95c.@$1 ₩ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The Market this week has been dull. Dealers have been operating chiefly in common Hides, the stock of which has been much reduced. Holders of Buenos Ayres Hides do not offer their supplies freely at prevailing rates. The receipts this week have been 16,000, and stock on hand is now 254,000. The principal sales have been: 2,300 Buenos Ayres, 25½c., 6 and 8 months; 6,500 Rio Grande, part, 24½c., 6 months; 2,000 Bogota, 22½c., 6 months; 1,500 Savanilla, 17½c., 6 months; 1,800 Central America, 22½c., 6 months; 2,000 Texas, 18c.@18½c., 6 months; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 9c.@9½c., 6 months.

HOPS—We have heard of sales of 50 bales, last year's crop, at 7c.@14c. ₩ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig, chiefly at $24 ₩ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in good request, at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet prices have been sustained.

LEATHER—The demand for sole has been rather limited this week. Buyers operate with much caution. Prices are somewhat easier. The receipts have been heavy, and the stock has increased.

LIME—Rockland; 75c. for common, and $1 for lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to day, 30 hhds. Porto Rico, at 36c.; and 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in request, including common at $1 60@$1 62½ ₩ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine exhibit no noticeable change. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, chiefly at from 47c.@48c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is inquired for, mainly at 60c.@61c. ₩ gallon. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet; sales having been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, at $17 75@$17 87 for new Mess; $17 37 for old Mess $14@$14 12½ for new Prime; and $12 87 for old Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is in fair demand, at full rates. Lard has not varied; sales, to-day, 750 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c., and 300 kegs, at 12½c., ₩ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales, 285 bbls., in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 25@$12 50 for Western Mess; $5@$5 75 for Country Mess, extra, and $4@$4 62½ for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime old and new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in moderate demand, at 7c.@13c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 250 tcs., in lots, at $3 87@$4 37 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in active request at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 2,850 hhds., including Cuba 6c @7½c.; Porto Rico, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; and Melado on private terms; with 1,000 boxes Havana also on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 ℔s. prime, on private terms.

TEAS—The public sale to-day attracted a good attendance, and passed off with spirit; the bulk of the Greens, and a portion of the Blacks having been disposed of at firmer rates. Gunpowder 38c.@87c.; Imperial, 31c.@67½c.; Hyson, 40½c.; Young Hyson, 29c.@61c.; Twankay, 30½c.@36½c.; and Oolongs, 42c.@44½c. ₩ ℔.

TIN—Holders asks very full prices, hence the current movements are restricted.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported since our last of 70 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@12c.; 56 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@14c.; 17 cases Florida at 10c.@18c.; 144 bales Havana at 25c.@36c., and 77 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 21½c.@22c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 270 bales Cotton, on private terms; 150 bales Sea Island do., at ¼d.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, by steamer, at 6d.; 18,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, by sailing vessel, at 5½d.; 40 hhds. Tallow, at 25s.; and 100 tcs. Rice, at 20s. For other ports, the engagements were unimportant.

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Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

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Collections promptly made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, through attorneys and bankers.

OFFICE OF BOYD'S CITY EXPRESS POST, NO. 45 WILLIAM-ST.—On and after MONDAY next, the 7th of May, the postage on letters passing through this office will be reduced to ONE CENT. The deliveries will continue as heretofore, viz, 9, 12, 2 and 4 o'clock. JOHN BOYD, Proprietor.

SUMMER FLOWERING PLANTS—COMprising Roses, Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotropes, &c., &c., of the most improved and beautiful varieties, safely packed and shipped to any distance.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET—PEW NO. 89, MIDDLE aisle Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av., corner of 29th st.; eligibly situated. Apply to J. T. VANVLECK, No. 4 Broad st., New-York.

AN AGENCY WANTED IN NEW-YORK—For some salable goods on commission or a salary, by a responsible party. Address W. L. P., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED, A lot eligibly located. Address WARREN, Box No. 4,6-8 Post-office, New-York, stating location, number, with the lowest cash price, and if inclosed.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 80 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

EUROPEAN PATENTS.—AN AMERICAN ENgineer recently from Paris, is about returning, and offers his services to those wishing inventions introduced. Address T. D. STETSON, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

WANTED—A NEW OR SECOND-HAND HIGH pressure engine, of from 30 to 75 horse-power, with boiler. Address JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Agent, Rensselaer Iron Works, Troy, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder J. S. WHITE, of Boston, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible-class at 2 P. M.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF North Baptist Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., and at Palace Garden Music Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av., at 3½ P. M.

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, "THE BOY Preacher," having returned from Pennsylvania, will preach, D. V., in the Antioch Baptist Church, 7th-av., near 12th-st., on Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered after the morning sermon.

REV. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL ENTER upon his duties as pastor, and preach in the Sullivan st. M. E. Church, (below Bleecker and Amity sts.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY WILL PREACH the annual sermon before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association in the Church of the Incarnation on Madison-av., corner of 29th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25TH-st., near 8th av., Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor. Preaching services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed after the morning sermon and baptism in the evening.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins. The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north-east corner of Broadway and 32d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, at the usual hours.

REV. J. E. SEARLES WILL PREACH TO-MORROW, in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Services also at 3 P. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st. The Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will preach on SUNDAY, May 6. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. GEER, RECTOR OF ST. TIMOTHY'S Church in this City, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st. near Canal,) TO-MORROW EVENING. All welcome.

REV. J. R. W. SLOANE WILL PREACH in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Christian Idea*.

PALACE GARDEN, MUSIC HALL, 14TH-ST., near 6th-av. Rev. FRANK REMINGTON, pastor of the North Baptist Church, will preach at the above place TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner Carlton and DeKalb avs. The Pastor, Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preach in the above Church EVERY SABBATH. Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

REV. R. S. MACLAY, OF CHINA, WILL preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, (Rev. Mr. Milburn's,) Clinton-st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FREE CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—Rev. A. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector, north side of 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs. This Church will be opened for divine service on every Lord's Day, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., and on all Holydays of the Church, at 8½ A. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M. Persons in the neighborhood not already connected with any parish, are invited to join this congregation.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE American and Foreign Christian Union will be preached by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st., (Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church,) on SABBATH EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock. The anniversary exercises of the Society will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TUESDAY, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. PARKER, KIRK, MCCLINTOCK, and Father CHINIQUY.

REV. A. A. WILLETS, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach the third anniversary sermon of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Middle and North Dutch (Collegiate) Churches in the Church corner of 29th-st. and 5th av., (instead of the Middle Church as advertised in the religious papers,) on SABBATH EVENING, May 6 at 7½ o'clock. An address will also be delivered by Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYEA, D. D.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will deliver a series of Discourses on the *Kingdom of Christ, as Developed from the Prophecies of Daniel*, in the Christian Chapel in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., commencing SUNDAY, May 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning—*The Prophet of the Palace*; for the evening—*The King's Dream*.

THE ANNUAL DISCOURSE BEFORE THE "Society of Inquiry" of the Union Theological Seminary, will be delivered by SAMUEL M. FISHER, D. D., President of the Hamilton College, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 6, at the 14th st. Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ASA D. SMITH'S, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av.) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

DUANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. THOS B. SMITH, lately appointed Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor TUESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING. Class meetings THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats all free.

REV. DR. MCMENAMY'S PUBLIC SERVICES for the elucidation of Protestant truth in opposition to Romish error, at which the Roman Catholics avail themselves of the liberty to defend their Church, are now held in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, commencing every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH—State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of New-Haven. Administration of Lord's Supper at 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. H. PLATT. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—A NEW ORGANIZATION.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, minister. The opening services will take place in their chapel on Broadway, entrance in 34th-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday) May 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*John Calvin*. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, before the New-York Church Anti-Slavery Society, *on the responsibility and duty of the Church of God towards the enslaved in this country, to accomplish their emancipation by the word and spirit of God*. At 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW M. E. CHURCH IN EAST Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts., (Brooklyn,) will be opened for Divine service on SUNDAY, May 6. The praying Band will be present throughout the day. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near the corner of Spring and Varick sts. Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., has been engaged to take the Pastoral charge of this church for the coming year. Divine Service every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. D. MURRY, of New-Haven, will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 6th inst. All are invited to attend. Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, the pastor elect, will preach in June.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—There will be preaching, as usual, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) in the Brooklyn Institute, Washington-st., near Concord, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are respectfully invited. Rev. D. J. PATTERSON, Pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL preach in the chapel of the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on next SABBATH EVENING, (May 6,) at 7½ o'clock, and in his Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. P.

EVIDENCES NECESSARY TO PROVE ENDLESS PUNISHMENT.—This subject will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South 6th st., corner of Jersey-av., Jersey City—Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

S. S. SNOW, HERALD OF THE COMING Saviour, will proclaim the good news of the approaching millennial reign of Christ, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Respectable strangers are invited.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH AND baptise in the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of 6th av. and 41st-st, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at 3 o'clock P. M. will extend the hand of fellowship to new members, and the Lord's Supper; and preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th st and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, will Preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacramental services at 3 o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts. Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon at 3. Evening at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. LEONARD W. BACON, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach in the Congregational Methodist Church, State near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

UNSECTARIAN CHURCH.—REV. M. CUMMINGS, editor of the *Christian Messenger*, of this City, will hold religious services at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING (May 6,) at the usual hours of service.

COOPER INSTITUTE HALL, NO. 24 UP STAIRS.—D. J. ROBINSON preaches for the Advent Mission Church. Subject next Sabbath, A. M., 10½—*Binding of Satan and First Resurrection*; at 3½ P. M.—*The Millennium and Fate of Gog and Magog*. Seats free. All invited to hear.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Services for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.; for others willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver a sermon before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Physical Education*. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.
L. H. HOLMES,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d av., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) May 6. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The ordinance of Believers' Baptism will be administered after the morning sermon.

PROF. MATTISON BEING ABSENT AT the General Conference in Buffalo, Rev. J. C. CHATTERTON will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. C. A. SKINNER, OF CAMBRIDGE, Mass., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, in their rooms, Cumberland st., near Lafayette-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Public are invited to attend. Seats free.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HALL southeast corner of Broadway and 20th-st. At 7½ P. M. Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES will deliver the second of the series of doctrinal discourses. Subject—*Natural Religion and Unnatural Theology*. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, RECTOR of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, will preach before the Young Men's Association of St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, an Assistant-Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the fourth anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH—23D-ST., CORNER OF 7th-av. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*Noah and the Deluge*, being the last in the course of antediluvian characters. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

MR. DENNY BELLENGER, FROM SHARON, Schoharie County, will preach in Hitchenburger Hall, 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 8 and 9. Also, on SUNDAY, the 13th at Piermont, N. Y.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY, 6th inst., AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject for the Evening Lecture may be given by the audience through a Committee.

GILES B. STEBBINS WILL LECTURE in Dodworth's Hall, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICE, PEW NO. 3 St. Bartholomew's Church. Inquire of JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

BENEFIT CONCERT FOR LITTLE MARTHA DAVIES.—A Concert of Sacred and Secular Music will be given at the Cooper Institute on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, for the benefit of Little MARTHA DAVIES, a well-known Sunday-School vocalist having sung to nearly 200 Sunday-Schools the past two years. Large numbers have been drawn by her singing to the different Sunday Schools. She is the daughter of our late brother, Rev. Thomas Davies, of the M. E. Church, who died last May. We take pleasure in recommending all to go and hear. She will be assisted by the celebrated TREMAINE FAMILY, and eight of the popular Sunday school Vocalists, and about 500 children, from ten different Sunday-Schools in New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets 25 cents; to be had of Mr. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.—*Christian Advocate and Journal, May 3, 1860.*

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Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of
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Their entire stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE DOOR LACE, ENGLISH and GERMAN DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, CHINTZ, PIANO COVERS, and all kinds of CURTAIN GOODS; and also
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture, in every variety, at low prices.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, BROADWAY. 351

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.
Attention is invited to our stock
Of the
Most desirable styles to
Be had in this City,
Every grade of goods:
MEDALLIONS,
VELVETS, AND
TAPESTRIES.
OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING
Are offering their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
The most desirable patterns ever offered
At retail in this City.
Every grade of goods
Can be had,
At the lowest
CASH PRICES.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

HIRAM ANDERSON,

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BOWERY.
ELEGANT SPRING CARPETS!!
From Crossley & Sons,
Per ships *Chancellor* and *Orient*.
100 pieces
ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS,
With Borders.
CHURCH CARPETS, ROYAL VELVETS,
OFFICE CARPETS.
5 Frame English Brussels.
English Velvet, $1 25 per yard.
Crossley's Brussels, 85c. per yard.
DAMASK AND TILE
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
An Elegant Article.
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery.
Lowell Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets at Low Prices!
20,000 Yards Ingrain Carpeting, 3s and 4s. per yard.
Rugs, Mats, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, at Low Prices.
ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

301 HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! 301
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND UPHOLSTERERS
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
Are now offering
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
RICH LACE CURTAINS, by the set,
from $5 to $20.
RICH LACE AND MUSLIN DRAPERY,
in
FLOSS, APPLIQUE, AND TAMBOURED WORK,
from 1s. per yard to 5s. per yard,
Or Forty per cent. below cost.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
of every description.
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASING,
TOWELING, and
COUNTERPANES,
from late auction sales.
CHEAP! CHEAPER! CHEAPEST!

301 RICH DRESS SILKS. 301
FROM LATE AUCTION SALE.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON!
SILKS RETAILED
40 per cent. below importers' cost.
RICH SILKS at 60 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 70 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 80 cents per yard.
RICH SILKS at 90 cents per yard.
SPLENDID SILKS at $1 per yard.
MAGNIFICENT SILK ROBES at $14—actual invoice cost $25
RICH SILKS of the most desirable styles,
And latest importation.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at RETAIL.
Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.
Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.
GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,
No. 388 Broadway,
near White-st., New-York.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st., (Columbian Hall,)
Are offering their large and well-assorted stock of carpetings, oil cloths and mattings at very low prices FOR CASH.
English Brussels, 95 cents to $1 10.
3 ply, 95 cents to $1 10.
All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents.
Cotton and Wool Ingrains, 28 cents to 40 cents.
Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

TO LADIES.
MISS F. A. SMITH, having removed her dress making from No. 113 4th-av. to No. 14 Clinton-place, (8th-st., near Broadway,) improves the opportunity in returning thanks to her numerous patrons for past favors; and in soliciting a continuance of the same, begs leave to say to ladies generally, that being constantly in receipt of the latest novelties in Paris styles, she is prepared to make up ladies material after the most approved patterns, guaranteeing always a perfect fit, and punctuality in execution.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTICIA. AVIZO. NOTIZ.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, Crapes, Wash Silks, Lutongs, Satins Seersucker, Nankins, Novelties, China, Lacquered Articles, all kinds of curious American India Feather Fans, Bead and Bark Work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

CARPETING,
CANTON AND COCOA MATTING,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.,
For sale at low prices by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No 373 Broadway.

TO IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND OTHERS.—$30,000 of stock of assorted dry goods, hardware, and boots and shoes, will be purchased at fair prices, for which $10,000 cash, and $20,000 in good Western lands, will be given.
Wanted, one or two good houses in this City, for good Ohio and Wisconsin lands. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S CHAMBERS' establishment the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

BEAUTY TO THE LADIES—IS A HANDsome Bonnet, with style and taste. Ladies will do well to call and examine our large assortment of Bonnets. Milliners supplied at the lowest prices. Mourning Bonnets on hand. All kinds of straw hats cleaned and enlarged at N. BINNS'S Cheap Millinery, No. 413 Canal-st., near Sullivan-st.

CHEAP CARPETS FROM AUCTION—AT J. LAMBERT & CO.'S Dry Goods Store, No. 523 Greenwich-st. Good all wool for 4s.; wool-filling, 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also, oil-cloths, matting and window-shades.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND DRY GOODS in great variety, at low prices, at No. 467 6th-av.
J. P. BROUNER.

PERSONAL.

$250 REWARD.
TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.
Left Willard's Hotel, Washington, on the morning of the 13th inst., a gentleman, resident of New-York City, about 37 or 38 years of age; light eyes and complexion; about 5 feet 9 inches in height; brown hair; whiskers and moustache same color, and heavy; very genteely dressed. Having been in ill health for some time, it is supposed he has wandered away through aberration. Any one giving information that will enable his friends to find him will receive the above reward. Address J. L. MORGAN, No. 47 Fulton-st., New-York.
APRIL 30, 1860.

EVERY PERSON FAR AND NEAR SHOULD read Dr. JONES' letter under the "Medical" heading in to-day's *Times*. Prof. JONES is a graduate of the Homoeopathic and Allopathic Medical Colleges, and of an Eye and Ear College. He is the ONLY capable and scientific Eye and Ear Doctor in New-York. His office is at No. 137 4th-av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

REMOVAL.—E. McWOOD HAS REMOVED HIS Book-bindery to No. 5 Pine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does up ladies' fine muslins in the best style; the best of City reference from first class families. Can be seen at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her last place, No. 420 West 23d-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as chambermaid in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl for chambermaid and waitress. None need apply that cannot bring good City reference. Call at No. 126 Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable girl to do chamberwork, and would be willing to assist with washing. Apply at No. 136 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTED by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid, and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waiter. Good references given. Inquire at her present place, No. 23 Rutgers-place, between the hours of 1 and 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A neat, respectable young woman, with five years' reference from her last place, desires a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; can cut out and fit children's clothing. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in the care of children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 129 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would mind one child; understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young Protestant woman a situation. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st., near 4th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—An intelligent and competent person wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to wait on grown children and sew; would go by the month or week. Best of City reference. Country preferred. Can be seen at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman—also, by another—as nurse and plain sewer; both have good reference, and will go to the country. Call for two days, at No. 168 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as such, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a respectable young woman. Reference given. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 133 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good plain cook and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit maker. Also, a chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; have the best of City reference from their last place; would prefer living together. Call at No. 85 6th-av., in the rear, third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A first-class German Protestant young woman, as cook; knows the art of cookery in all its branches; is also a good confectioner; can make good ice cream and jellies; has the best of references from the highest families in the City; speaks the English language fluently. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT respectable woman; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, jellies and creams, and pastries; will take care of a house for the Summer, or go to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; will assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country. None but private families need apply; wages, $10. Can be seen Friday and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of baking, soups and desserts; good reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A NEAT and competent person as cook and to assist with the washing; understands all branches of English and American cooking; good reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN experienced woman, as first-class cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference of four years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 104 West 28th st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A good cook in a private family; has no objection to go to the country; fully competent to take the charge of a gentleman's kitchen; good reference. Call at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, Room 15 for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to assist with the washing; would be willing to go in the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at 71 West 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH THE best of City references, who has lived in private families, wants a situation; she thoroughly understands her business, viz: Soups, meats, pastry, &c. Call at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROFESSED COOK, a situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of reference given. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family, one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a small private family; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 33 East 30th-st. Call at the basement door.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; understands the business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 243 East 18th st., in the pork store, next to 1st-av. Has City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; understands meats, pastry, jellies, &c.; can refer to her last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 27 Prince-st., New-York.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook or to do general housework in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 184 East 36th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries, jellies, creams, &c. Good references. Call at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth story.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business; good City reference if required. Can be seen at No. 146 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A WOMAN, AS COOK, washer and ironer. One who can come well recommended, may apply at No. 26 West 26th-st., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting or laundress; is an excellent cook and splendid laundress; best City reference; no objections to country; wages no object. Call at No. 72 Bleecker st., near Broadway, this day or Monday.

AS COOK — CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED situations together or separate for two as respectable and really smart, capable girls as any lady can desire; one as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress, is also a very experienced children's nurse; have most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Will go in the country for the Summer.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY a good cook a situation; understands meats, soups, poultry, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of pies, bread and biscuit; will assist in the washing and ironing; also by a young woman as chambermaid and nurse; both are excellent servants. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, to do general housework of a small private family, by a competent woman; no objection to the country for the summer. Call at No. 197 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as above; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 70 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the tailor-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable German woman; no objection to go a short distance into the country. Apply at No. 104 West 24th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, SMART hard working young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, general housework, chamberwork, waiting or laundress; understands each capacity, as City reference can show; no objection to country; a steady situation in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a most experienced servant as good thorough cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has unexceptionable references for neatness, truthfulness and honesty, and is economical and competent in her kitchen. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as plain cook; also willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country; best of City reference. Call at No 18 Union court, in University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY a good Protestant woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; has good City reference. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A STEADY person, a situation to do general housework, cook, and assist with washing and ironing, in a small private family; has lived several years in that capacity; the best of reference from the families she has lived with. Can be seen all the week at No. 82 3d-av., in the tailor's store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; she is a good plain cook, and good baker of bread and biscuit; also, a good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—AN HONEST WOMAN wishes to go out house cleaning, by the day or week, or would do family washing; is fully competent. Call or address A. M., No 17 Hamilton-st., second floor, back room; or, No. 28 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as waitress by a young woman, or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; none but private families need apply. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, Protestant, a situation as housekeeper; thoroughly competent either in hotel or private family. Understands cooking in all its branches; jellies pickling and preserving. Apply southeast corner of 7th av. and 47th-st., at the residence of her present employer, for two days. Address H. Y. Z. as above No objections to the country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted by a young widow lady, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress. The best of City reference given as to capability. For further particulars call or address Mrs. DEMOREST, 254 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go into the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 East 32d st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress and dressmaker, arrange hair neatly and do up muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt factory, one door west of 6th-av.

AS LADY'S OR CHILDREN'S MAID.—A situation wanted by an excellent person to travel with a lady, or take care of a child; has had care of one from birth; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 159 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; she is a first rate hand; can do up gentlemen's linen; understands French fluting and fine muslins; has lived with some of the best families in this City for the last ten years. Call for two days at No. 69 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, washing and ironing at her own residence, or would go out by the day; is an excellent laundress; would do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 82 West 20th-st., front basement, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman as first class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-sts., University-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly; or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; wages $7; no objection to the country, or to wait on a lady that boards. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most experienced Protestant widow; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Understands dressmaking and children's dresses; good reference; no objection to travel. Address, for two days, No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant woman; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a good plain sewer; has lived twelve years in one place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant girl, 19 years old, a situation to take care of children, or to do plain sewing or chamberwork; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 Stanton-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and assist in sewing, or light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 117 Pacific st., between Henry and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as baby's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of it; is a good seamstress. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 146 7th-av, between 20th and 21st sts

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY would like to procure a good place for an excellent girl as nurse and chambermaid. She can be seen at her employer's residence, No. 39 Strong-place, South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to the country during the Summer months; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR AS chambermaid and waiter in a small private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference. Call, during three days, at 185 East 12th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman to take care of children and sew, or do light chamberwork and sew. Call at her present employer's. No. 131 West 14th-st., where she may be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation; can do all kinds of sewing; understands waiting on table; best of references. Apply at No. 61 12th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &C.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid in a small private family; has no objection to go to Newport or travel with a lady to Europe. Call at No. 239 West 29th-st., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork, if required; has the best of reference. Call at No 22 11th st., between 5th-av. and University-place, in the Ladies' Repository; can be seen for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Also, operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No 13 Union Court, in University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PERSON, OF respectability, would like to meet with a nice family, where she could act as nurse, seamstress or companion to a lady; no objection to the country; good reference given. Answers addressed to J. E. A., Box No. 133 Times Office, for two days, will receive prompt attention.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION by a young woman; would do light chamberwork in a private family; willing to travel with a lady and take charge of a baby; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 203 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman in a private family; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; would assist with the chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 560 2d av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery in all its branches; satisfactory reference given, if required. Address by note M. B., No. 190 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for her seamstress, who thoroughly understands family sewing, and who would be willing to assist with light chamberwork. No objection to the country. Apply, for two days, before 2 o'clock, at No. 116 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation as seamstress. Can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 86 5th-av.

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AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman of steady habits, in a private family, understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Apply, or address E. J., care of Mme. ALVISET, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, for two days.

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LES PREMIERES AMOURS.
Comédie 1 acte de Scribe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 5, 1860.
The performances will commence with the drama of
HARRY BLAKE.
After which
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Concluding with the TWO HIGHWAYMEN.

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444 BROADWAY.—
TEMPLE OF MAGIC.
PROF. JACOBS,
THE KING OF THE MAGI,

Cited by many authors as the Chief of the performers of mysterious delusions known to the European World, Australia, California, India and the Southern Hemispheres, as THE Jacobs—first of Magicians, Ventriloquists and Improvisatores—with his inimitable and mirth creating
GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
Will appear for the first time in New-York at No. 444 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, and every day during the week, when will be presented the first of his series of
SOIRIES FANTASTIQUE.
The apparatus is of MASSIVE SILVER, and the most ingenious construction. The furniture is of the style of Louis Quatorze, and the decorations with which the stage is surrounded magnificent in the extreme, forming in the coup d'œil a complete
TEMPLE OF ENCHANTMENT!
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $5.
Doors open at 7½. Performance to commence at 8. Box Office open daily.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB,
THE SMALLEST MAN ALIVE,
Is now holding his Levees daily at the
BROOKLYN INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN,
Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 4½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.
On Saturday there will be an extra performance, commencing at 12 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Day entertainment.....25c. | Evening entertainment.15c.
Children under 10 years.15c. | Children under 10 years.10c.
Reserved seats..........20c.
☞ The General crosses Fulton Ferry in his Miniature Carriage to and from the hall of entertainment.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
SIX PIECES THIS WEEK.
GEO. CHRISTY in six different characters.
New Ballads, Specialities, Burlesques, &c.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.
NOTICE.—This Company will give their second GRAND MATINEE at the Athenæum, South Brooklyn, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 5, commencing at 2 o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—New pictures are added monthly to this large gallery, in which the works of the first European artists are exhibited. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MOSES—MISS PATTI.
MONDAY, May 7, at 8 o'clock.

The directors, anxious to produce the new opera of MOSES IN EGYPT in a style of completeness, perfection, and grandeur, such as never has been approached in this country, beg to announce that there will be no OPERA on Friday, and no MATINEE on Saturday, for the purpose of employing the remainder of the week in extra rehearsals.

MOSE IN EGITTO
Will be produced on MONDAY NEXT, May 7.
TO THE PUBLIC.
Rossini's world-renowned Opera of
MOSE IN EGITTO.
Being the new version expressly arranged by Rossini for the Italian Opera in Paris, known as
IL NUOVO MOSE,
will be performed on MONDAY next, with new scenery, new and magnificent costumes, made after the patterns of the Paris opera, an extraordinarily strong Chorus and Orchestral force, and a cast which both as regards principals and seconds, will be found perfect and complete in every respect, including
MISS ADELINA PATTI,
MME. STRAKOSCH. MME. FICHER.
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI,
SCOLA, DUBREUL,
and all the other members of the company, without exception, who will lend their assistance in all those magnificent concerted pieces in which this most elaborate and classical opera of Rossini abounds.

The Directors believe that in selecting Rossini's master-work as the last new Opera to be brought out this season, they not only have consulted their own interests, but have likewise fulfilled the ardent wish of the public at large, who for many years have been anxious to see this Opera performed. At no time could the Directors have brought it out with fuller justice to the fame of the great composer, and to the grandeur of the music, than at present. Signor SUSINI'S Italian reputation is identified with this Opera, and he is universally considered, both in London and the principal cities in Italy, as the greatest living representative of *Moss*. Signor FERRI has won his best laurels in Milan as *Pharoe*, whilst Signor BRIGNOLI has had the honor of creating the principal tenor part when "Mose in Egitto" was revived some six years ago, for the début of Madame Bosio at the Grand Opera in Paris. The three leading male parts are, therefore, in the hands of artists who have given abundant proof of their capability of rendering them more than adequately. As regards Miss PATTI, with her extraordinary facility and genius, she has mastered the enormous difficulties of her *rôle* with such success that the directors would be sorely disappointed if the part of Anaide should not prove one of her most artistic achievements. This extraordinary ensemble therefore, with music grand and majestic, yet abounding in most charming and taking melodies, a libretto full of interest, and so correct that it must find favor with even those classes whose religious prejudices prevent them from attending the usual operatic performances, together with the *mise en scene* worthy of the first musical establishment in the country, encourage the directors in the hope of being honored with great patronage

The sale of seats for MOSE commences this morning, at the Academy, Breusing's and Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........J. M. NIXON
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
From Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, London.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5,
Will commence with the
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
With its Brilliant Tournament, Processions, Fetes, &c.
After which the Great Artists
ELLA ZOYARA, JAS. ROBINSON and BROTHERS HANLON,
will appear in their superb acts.
The Entertainment will conclude with the
MERRY SPORTS OF OLD ENGLAND,
Introducing the STEEPLE CHASE, &c.
On MONDAY, next MR. WM. HANLON, the famous gymnast, will make his first appearance in America.
In active preparation, and will be produced on Monday, the grand operatic Equestrian Spectacle of
BLUE BEARD.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.
Boxes 50 cents; Family Circle, entrance in Crosby-st., 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, reserved, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. Children under 10, half-price.

MOZART HALL.—WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT. MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.

For a limited period, commencing on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, an engagement of the renowned TENOR VOCALIST, GUSTAVUS GEARY, and his daughter, Miss MINA GEARY, to give their original entertainment, VOCAL RECITALS, (that has met with such unbounded success throughout Great Britain) in which they will sing the gems of
MOORE'S IMMORTAL IRISH MELODIES.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Seats secured at Hall & Son's, Broadway. Doors open at 7½.

FINE ARTS—ON EXHIBITION,
POWELL'S FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
in his Library at Sunnyside,
AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER.

ONE WEEK MORE.

The Great and Sublime Painting of the COURT OF DEATH will continue on exhibition one week longer at the Cooper Union—lower hall—at the left of the large hall; entrance from 8th-st. Open from 3 to 6½, and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Free to all who take an engraving.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of Original Works by living artists, never before exhibited, is NOW OPEN for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.

Season tickets 50 cents, Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y, N. A.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The business of the late firm will be continued at East 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.

Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.

Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.

Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings.

JAMES L. JACKSON.
PETER H. JACKSON.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1860.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

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121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON.
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH" and STIFFS.
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—Steel springs for sale low by the BROOKLYN STEEL SPRING COMPANY,
No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn,
near Fulton Ferry.

DRAIN PIPES, DRAIN PIPES, DRAIN PIPES.—10,000 feet of 4, 5 and 6 inch cast-iron drain pipes, 7 feet lengths; also, 2,000 feet of 6 inch, slightly damaged, for sale low at the pipe foundry, No. 39 Greene-st.
A. & E. B. BRADY.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Has removed his office to No. 79 Cedar-st., near Broadway. Particular attention given to lots around the Central Park and above 155th-st. At the present time several excellent bargains are presented for negotiation.

REMOVAL.—DR L. FEUCHTWANGER HAS REmoved from No. 143 Maiden-lane to No. 42 Cedar-st., one door from William-st. Soluble glass, (dry and liquid,) fly paper, insect powder, fluoric acid, manganese, black lead, pipe-clay, &c., always on hand.

REMOVAL OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS Steamship Company from No. 1 Park-place, to No. 68 Murray-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

REMOVAL.—WOOD BROTHERS, CARRIAGE manufacturers, have removed from their old stand to the spacious store No. 396 Broadway, one door below Walker-st.

REMOVAL.—THE THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY JOURNAL office, FRANKLIN KNIGHT, publisher, has removed to No. 138 Grand-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
BONE DUST,
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PELLHAM FARM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known and warranted not to rot. May be planted any time before the 8th of June successfully. Price $3 per barrel. May be obtained of M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie buildings, Duane-st., or by applying to R. L. PELL, Esq., No. 31 St. John's Park, New-York.

GARDENING.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale a fine assortment of verbenas, roses, petunias, and all other bedding out plants. Sod, mould and manure furnished, and gardens laid out by
WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist.
Corner 39th-st., and Broadway.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Methodist General Conference.

ADDRESSES FROM THE CANADIAN AND IRISH CONFERENCES—QUADRENNIAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 4.

The Methodist Episcopal General Conference reassembled at the regular hour, Bishop AMES in the Chair, with the usual religious exercises under the direction of JOHN S. PORTER, of the Newark Conference. It was announced that Bishop RICHARDSON and Mr. WEBSTER of the Canadian General Conference were present, and on motion they were admitted to the Conference and invited to take seats on the platform. The delegates thus admitted presented the address of the Canadian Conference to this Conference, which was read.

Bishop RICHARDSON addressed the Conference. Bishop MORRIS announced that Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT was present as a Delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference. His credentials were presented, and he was admitted, and invited to a seat on the platform. Mr. SCOTT presented a beautiful and eloquent address to this Conference from the Irish Conference, in reply to a former address of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the United States. Mr. SCOTT then addressed the Conference in a brief and eloquent manner. The reception of both these deputations from abroad, and more especially the latter, was most cordial.

The Committee on the Wisconsin delegate case reported in favor of the sitting delegate, P. S. BENNETT, which report was adopted.

The Quadrennial Address of the Bishop was then read by Bishop JANES.

The address, after an affectionate salutation to the Conference, expresses confidence in the wisdom and piety of the Representatives to meet their solemn responsibilities intelligently and religiously. It expresses the hope that, although there may not be entire unanimity of sentiment on all subjects which may come before them, all may be settled in the spirit of charity. In speaking of the death of Bishop WAUGH. The address says on the 9th day of February, 1858, the senior member of our Board, Rev. Bishop B. WAUGH was removed from us by death. His illness was short, and his death happy. Up to within a few days of his decease he labored with unabated ardor in fulfilling the ministry which he had received of the Lord Jesus. During his long public life, in all his important relations to the Church, and in all his official connection with the great enterprises of religion he manifested the sternest integrity. No one ever saw him shrink from responsibility when his convictions of what was right were clear. His preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the spirit and of power. As a presiding officer, he was calm, courteous and dignified; in the delicate and difficult work of stationing ministers, he was patient, affectionate and firm; in the councils of the Church he was discriminating, sagacious and candid; as an Executive officer, he was sympathetic, paternal and decided. In Christian excellence, in ministerial fidelity and in episcopal usefulness he was eminent. His loss to the Church and the cause of religion is great. To us, his colleagues, who long shared his intimate friendship and goodly counsels, as well as the fellowship of his official cares and labors, the bereavement is most painful. Let us unite in praying that this solemn event may be graciously sanctified to all who are affected by it. Since the adjournment of the General Conference of 1856, eleven of the members of that body have died. The Bishops think it desirable that the annual Conferences should be restrained from multiply Colleges and Universities beyond the real demand for them and above their ability to give them character and effectiveness. The Bishops express their satisfaction at the progress made in the Sunday School Department. In the last few years the advance has been in schools 1,300, in teachers 26,000, and in scholars 154,000. The publishing interests are shown to be in a highly-successful state, both in a financial and moral view. The Missionary enterprise has also been more prosperous than in any former period of the history of the church. The Bishops, in speaking of the pastoral work, bear testimony to the spirituality and devotedness of the Ministry. The total value of the Church property in 1859 is estimated at over twenty-one millions dollars, being a gain of over three million dollars in two years. The Bishops hope that the Conference will strive in their action to correct certain errors that have crept into the Church on the doctrine of Christian perfection and infant regeneration. The Bishops deprecate the negotiating of appointments in advance by churches and ministers. The Bishops touch very lightly upon the subject of changing the rule on Slavery, and refer to their views expressed at the last Conference, which have not been changed. Upon the subject of Lay Delegation the Bishops are of the opinion that Lay Delegation might be introduced into the General Conference with safety and perhaps advantage, from that being in a separate house.

Signed by Bishops MORRIS, JANES, SCOTT, SIMPSON, BAKER and AMES.

Two thousand copies of the address were ordered to be printed, and its several portions referred to the appropriate Committees.

The list of Conferences was then called for, the presentation of petitions, appeals and memorials. Eighty-two petitions were presented in favor of changing the rule of discipline on Slavery.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Friday, May 4.

The Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company are now running a tri-weekly line of coaches from St. Joseph to Denver City—making the distance in six and a half days. Thay are prepared to run as many extra coaches as may be be necessary. The Company intend to make the California Pony Express semi-weekly each way as soon as the necessary arrangements can be consummated.

The Spanish Frigate "Petronella."

NORFOLK, Friday, May 4.

The Spanish war-steamer *Petronella* sailed this afternoon for Vera Cruz, *viâ* Havana, without the Spanish Minister, PACHECO.

Nothing has been heard of the steam-frigate *Roanoke*, supposed to be on her way to the United States, from Aspinwall, with the Japanese Embassy.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 4.

The steamship *Austin* has arrived from Brazos 30th April, with $255,000 in specie. There is no news of importance.

The America OutwardBound.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 4.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston, arrived at 5 and sailed at 6:30 A. M. to-day, for Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 4.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 5,000 bales at 10½c. @11c. for Middling; sales of the week, 26,000 bales; receipts of the week, 12,500 bales. against 9,500 in same week last year; export of the week, 66,000 bales: total this season. 1,934,000 bales; increased receipts at this port, 458,000 bales; do., at all the ports, 259,000 bales. SUGAR firm, at 6¾c.@7¾c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 36c.@38c. CORN buoyant, whole range 72½c.@96c. COFFEE firm, prime 12¾c.@13¾c.; sales of the week, 4,100 bags; stock, 18.250 bags, against 18,500 at same time last year. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, 9 32d.@5 16d. Exchange on London, 8¾@9¼ premium; do., with bills of lading, 7¾@8¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@⅜ premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 4.

FLOUR in mere local demand, at $5 60@$5 66 for superfine. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISIONS firm. BACON—Shoulders 7¾c., Sides 9¾c. LARD 10¾c. MONEY unchanged and quiet. Exchange on New-York, sight ⅜ premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 4.

FLOUR firm at $6 37½. WHEAT dull; white, $1 70@$1 80; red, $1 50@$1 55. CORN firm—white and yellow at 75c.@78c. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY steady at 22¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; sales 3,000 bushels—red at $1 53@$1 55; white, $1 60@$1 70. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels yellow at 78c.@79c. WHISKY firm at 22¾c.@23c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94⅞; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 55¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Musical.

One of the most brilliant houses of the season witnessed the third performance of "La Juive," last evening, at the Winter Garden. The spontaneous and discriminating applause which was bestowed on the various morceaux shows that the opera is already enjoyed by the public. When it becomes better known there cannot be a doubt that it will be one of the most popular in the *repertoire*.

There will be a morning performance of the work to-day (Saturday)—the only one of the season.

At the Academy there will be no performance.

Dr. A. Armour has been reappointed Moral Instructor at the New-Jersey State Prison for the ensuing year.

MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

The Heenan and Sayers Combat—Moral Effects, &c.—The Constitutional Union Convention Delegates Arriving—Railroad Arrangements—Hotels, &c.—The Republican Movements—The Editorial Excursion—The New Police—The Weather—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 3, 1860—4 P. M.

The Heenan and Sayers excitement has now partially subsided. Our "fancy" are contenting themselves with perusing the choice literature of that event, furnished by police gazettes, flash pictorials and other vulgar sheets, which may be seen posted up in all directions, for a disgusted community to stare at. The chief moral effect of this great "international conflict" is made manifest in half-grown ragamuffin boys setting-to, or squaring up to each other, imagining the crowning glory of earthly ambition is to become renowned as HEENAN. Show me either boys or men emulative of such brutality, and I will select from among them fitting candidates for the penitentiary, the gallows or degraded poverty. The criterion is undeviating. Exceptions, of course, are incident to all rules, but in such cases they are few and far between. Our world, however, is a mysterious compound. Variety seems to be its chief ingredient. Progressive ages have their characteristic follies, which art, science and refinement, springing from elevated genius, uniting with better cultivated intellectuality, must eventually subdue. Theological philosophy teaches us that good sometimes springs out of evil. Hence an intelligent, virtuous world may hope that the recent brutal combat, having so palpably demonstrated its loathsomeness. will serve, eventually, to cause enlightened England and Republican America to fix their broad seals of discountenance upon similar pugilistic displays in future. All devout humanity should mourn in sack cloth and ashes over the morbid taste which encourages and feeds vulgar appetites with superabundance of hoisonous food congenial thereto. Behold to surfeit, even unto gorging, in the pictorials!

The indications daily increase of a very full attendance of delegates to the Constitutional Union Opposition National Convention, which assembles here next Wednesday, 9th inst. Some of them from Kentucky and other States have already arrived. The Committee of Arrangements is busily engaged getting matters in readiness. President BUCHANAN has consented to let them have the Old First Presbyterian Church, corner of North and Fayette streets, in which to hold the Convention. This building was purchased by the Government several months ago, as a site whereon to erect the new United States Court House. It is large, capacious, and will form an admirable place for the purposes desired. In the course of this afternoon or to-night, a decision will be made whether to select the above named church or the Front-street Theatre, either of which is ample and commodious. Especial pains will be taken to provide for representatives of the Press, and all others. Barnum's, the Eutaw House, the Gilmor, and other prominent hotels, are now receiving letters and dispatches hourly, making applications for rooms. Delegations are also securing large halls for their head-quarters. Virginia will send an immense crowd, including regulars, alternates and outsiders. Carroll Hall, on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, capable of comfortably seating one thousand persons, has been secured for their use. BOTTS, of course, will be strongly pressed for the nomination by this body politic. It is their purpose to hold regular levees. My impression is, Maryland will go first for EDWARD EVERETT or JOHN BELL, though some of the delegates lean towards BATES. BOTTS does not meet with much favor.

There are those who hope some arrangement or compromise may be made with the seceding wing of the Charleston Convention; and in this connection I have heard mentioned the name of EDWARD EVERETT for President, and JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, of Maryland, for Vice-President. Such a combination might make a strong team, provided Democrats in the South could be induced to join and pull with it. There would be no doubt of its nationality, patriotism and conservatism.

All the railroads, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have agreed to convey delegates to and from the Baltimore Convention for half fare. Our city being a central location, easy of access by rail from every point of the compass, however distant, with abundant accommodations, and with no extra charges, it is therefore expected an immense concourse of persons will assemble here whilst the Convention is in session. Very many citizens will keep open house to entertain their personal friends. We can, if necessary, find quarters easily for fifty thousand strangers. The Reception Committee is making ample preparations. No opportunity will be omitted to keep up, and, if possible, improve upon the ancient reputation of Baltimore for Conventions. Our market is now loaded with every seasonable delicacy, including substantials, which those who become sojourners will find done up in approved style. We say, therefore, come one, come all, you will find enough and to spare.

The Republicans have remained rather quiet since their recent State Convention. Several members of it have been summoned before the Grand Jury to find out if possible facts in reference to the breaking up of their meeting a few days ago. It is hinted that individuals of considerable prominence behind the curtain were privy to that outrage. They are charged with looking on and winking whilst the hired minions did the work. This, in my judgment, is a slander. One of their own number—not much in favor, however, even in Republican ranks—is suspected of being a Judas. Already several of the leaders in our city, in case a Republican should be elected to the Presidency, are named in connection with fat offices. Of these are WILLIAM E. COALE, for Collector of the port; FRANCIS S. CORKORAN, Postmaster; Dr. HARRIS, Marshal of the District; JAMES F. WAGNER, Surveyor; JAMES C. COALE, NAVY AGENT; WILLIAM GUNNISON, Minister to the unknown and unexplored regions of Africa; Judge MARSHALL, Minister to England. All others who participated in the Convention are to have subordinate places in the Custom-house and Post-office. When no more of them can be found, those affiliating in sentiment will come in for sweepstakes. It is supposed Rev. FRENCH S. EVANS, pious editor of the *Patriot*, may get a slice—perhaps Chaplain to the Floating Bethel.

Much anxiety is felt by leading Democrats in our city to hear from Charleston. They watch the bulletins steadily, and in doing so betray troubled countenances. It would seem, indeed, that the glory of their ancient organization, whose strong ramparts withstood so many storms, is about departing—that the great Democratic ship is battling against an awful storm too powerful for her to outweather. The eighty-five or ninety millions of dollars so lavishly distributed annually—the main plank in their Platform—are about vanishing forever. Who would not mourn over such a calamity? So strong, indeed, is my faith in the adhesive qualities of Democracy, that more than Ciceronian eloquence is yet required to convince me these broken fragments will not again be reunited in view of such potent arguments. So mighty a mass of solid gold, melted and moulded out into "spoils," is irresistible—ergo, a compromise.

Gov. WISE was in our city yesterday, *en route* homeward from Washington, where he had repaired to confer regarding matters at Charleston. His Ex-Excellency was, as I learn, considerably puzzled and exercised. He thinks, however, matters will eventually come out right. Mr. DOUGLAS has no favor with the Governor. He would, if correctly represented, rather see the party irretrievably disrupted than acquiesce in his nomination upon the Platform adopted.

Some fifteen or twenty representatives of our Baltimore Press have gone out to meet the Editorial Excursion over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which leaves Wheeling, Virginia, to-morrow, for Baltimore, Washington and Mount Vernon. WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, Master of Transportation, and other officers of the Company, have gone also, with a find band of music. I, myself, acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket, but engagements are such as to require attention to matters at home for the present. I may join the party in a few days, and give you some account of proceedings. It will be a superb affair, reciprocal in pleasure and profit to all parties. Nothing of the kind, on so large a scale, has ever before been gotten up in this country.

Our new police system is now nearly completed in details, appointments, &c., and will go into active operation in a few days. The city, at present, is perfectly quiet. No indication of disorder anywhere. Rowdyism has vanished incontinently before the strong arm and energetic enforcement of law. The truth is, if long ago we had been supplied with such a Judge as Judge BOND, to preside over the Criminal Court, and punish ruffianism properly, the disgrace of lawlessness which fell like a mildew-blight upon our good name, would never have been endured.

The weather has been quite chilly and disagreeable for some days, with constant rain. It is now cloudy, but more pleasant.

Business is fair for the season. Our merchants opened their new Corn and Flour Exchange a few days ago. It is a noble edifice, doing them high credit. A finer hall can nowhere be found.

Prices of produce exhibit no special change. Money is abundant, and very easy. Stocks firm. The North Carolina mining fancies are still in active request.

XENOPHON.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The Grand Inquest of Hudson County completed its labors yesterday morning and brought in ten bills of indictment. Soon after 12 o'clock the following persons were arraigned and made their pleas as follows: JULIUS SCHOFER, guilty to a charge of grand larceny in stealing goods and money from his employer, JOHN HOPPER, of Hoboken; JAMES WILLIAMSON, not guilty of passing counterfeit money; JOHN RODMAN, same offence, not guilty. The Court then adjourned to Monday next. The criminal business will be taken up about the middle of next week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SLAVER CASE AND THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S DEPUTIES.—The conduct of two *attachés* of the United States Marshal's office, in permitting a suspected slaver to depart from this port on Wednesday afternoon, after information of her character had been laid at the United States Marshal's Office, will probably be investigated this morning before Judge SMALLEY, in the United States District Court. The brig *Storm King* cleared on Wednesday at the Custom-house for the coast of Africa, and proceeded to sea in tow of the steam-tug *Jacob Bell*. Suspicions were excited that she was bound on a slave cruise, and one of the officers from the Custom-house gave information at the United States District-Attorney's office. Here the officer was sent to hunt up Deputies JOSEPH THOMPSON and DONNELL, who were supposed to be on board of the *Charlotte E. Tay*, a suspected slaver at the foot of Tenth-street, as they alone were authorized, in the absence of the Marshal, to detain a vessel. Deputies THEODORE RYNDERS and HENRY MANN went to Pier No. 10, but THOMPSON and DONNELL had left, and, without waiting to obtain the proper signature to the warrant of arrest, they set out in pursuit of the *Storm King* on board of the steam-tug *Relief*, and overtook the vessel going through the Narrows. Here they boarded the suspected brig, and a sharp altercation ensued, during which, it is said that pistols were drawn. A sudden turn of affairs, however, took place, for, after a brief conversation in the cabin, the Officers permitted the vessel to proceed, and, on returning to the City, reported to Mr. DWIGHT at his residence, that the *Storm King* could not be found. The facts coming out, the two *attachés* were suspended by Mr. THOMPSON, the acting Marshal, and the proper affidavits were, yesterday, made for bringing the affair before the Court.

THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening last this Society held it monthly meeting, its President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, officiating. Besides conducting the usual regular business, the Librarian stated that Mr. JAMES LENOX had presented to the Society the rare Latin work (there being in existence but two known originals) of NICHOLAS SYLATIUS, *De Insulis Meriami alque Indici Maris nuper inventis*—translated into English by Rev. JOHN MULLIGAN, 1859. After that the Executive Committee reported that they had considered the nominations referred to them, and recommended the following gentlemen for election—all of whom were unanimously elected—to wit:

As a Corresponding Member—Amos Perry, Providence, R. I.

As Resident Members—Henry Fisher, Nathan Bishop, Wm. C. Gilman, Jr., Dr. J. H. Bartholf, Henry G. Griffen, Charles L. Tiffany, David H. Gildersleeve, Isaiah Deck, M. D., Wm. K. Clare, Fred'k D. Tappen, Geo. L. Haight, James Buell, George F. Noyes, Geo. T. Cobb, James C. Rice, Benj W Meriam, John B. Cronin, Homer Tilton, John Adriance, Roscoe H. Channing, Geo. Tugnot, Anthony I. Hill, James B. Richards, David B. Turner, Henry R. Treadwell, Edward Hincken, Geo. H. Broadhead, J. L. Arcularius, Isaac N. Seymour, Robt. W. Lowrey, Rufus S. Bergen, Wm. M. Gambling, John M. Reed, Charles W. May, Jr., Augs. B'lknap, Chester P. Dewey, Samuel C. Reed, Jonas S. Heatt.

EUGENE LAWRENCE then read an original and talented paper, with the title, "Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Blithe and Bold," considering him by his theory as the *causa causans* of the expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, as to the Northwest Passage. A vote of thanks to Mr. LAWRENCE was passed, with a request that he would furnish the Society with a copy of his address. Dr. BACON then astonished the Society by his original theory—that Americans, the Aborigines of this country, were more capable of enduring pain without a groan than those of any other nation. He evidently had not read, or had forgotten, the prize fight of HEENAN and SAYERS, and his two hours' endurance by the latter, without a groan, of the Herculean blows of HEENAN. The Society then adjourned.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PUGILISTS—ARRIVAL OF JOHN MORRISSEY.—Last evening, JOHN MORRISSEY, the noted pugilist, arrived in this City from Boston, and no sooner was it known than the "fancy" became terribly excited. Rumors of a fight between MORRISSEY and the friends of HEENAN became current, and it was not long before there were numerous inquiries of the damage done, at nearly every bar-room in the City. There was no fight, however, and the returned muscleman visited the sporting-houses without meeting any enemies desirous of awarding him the punishment they had so often and so loudly vowed was his just and certain due. At KEEFE's saloon, near the Metropolitan Hotel, he was recognized by a large number of acquaintances, some of whom were quite cool in their manner, but nothing was said of the part he played in the late fistic combat on the shores of Old England. It was very clear that MORRISSEY has lost many friends among the sporting fraternity, but he does not seem to mind it in the least. It was said, during the evening, that he would challenge HEENAN to fight him, for from $5,000 to $20,000, and that he intended to make a defence of his conduct through the columns of a morning paper. The police are apprehensive of a row should he make his appearance to-night in any prominent sporting house, and will, in consequence, take every precaution to prevent trouble.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC VOLUNTEERS.—This patriotic organization occupies spacious rooms at No. 751 Broadway, where they hold regular weekly meetings on Thursday evenings. They are composed, principally, of merchants and professional men, and claim to have no connection with either wing of the Democracy in this City. They sent five delegates to Charleston to look on, and report results. They say they go for a national man.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—The County Judge of Richmond County, has appointed SAMUEL F. BARGER, Esq., of this City to act as Commissioner under the "Act for ascertaining and collecting the damages caused by the burning of the Quarantine Buildings." The Commissioners named in the act are Messrs. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, of Syracuse, WARD HUNT, of Utica, and PETER B. SWEENEY, of New York. The Board will organize in a few days and commence their labors.

SANITARY LECTURES.—We learn that a number of our liberal and benevolent citizens, feeling the great need of awakening the public interest to the subject of the great and deplorable mortality which prevails in the City, have engaged Mr. E. Y. ROBBINS to lecture on the subject in the different Wards. He will lecture this evening, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. NEWEL's,) on Allen-st., between Grand and Hester streets. The lecture will be free. The subject is one which deeply concerns the welfare of all our citizens.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—A curious collection of American animals, chiefly bears, is on exhibition in Thirteenth-street, corner of Broadway. They are mainly from California and adjacent territories, and are displayed by Mr. ADAMS, who captured them, and makes many dry and amusing remarks concerning his adventures and his trophies.

A BENEVOLENT NEW-YORKER.—Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of this city, on Tuesday last, presented to the Trustees of the Auburn Theological Seminary the sum of $5,000, to complete the endowment of their four professorships in that institution. This generous donation places the Seminary in a better condition financially than it has ever attained before.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.—Two five hundred dollar bills on the Atlantic Bank of Boston, stolen from Adams' Express some weeks since, have been received by that Bank in their regular course of redemption. They were received from the Metropolitan Bank in this City, which redeemed them for one of their corresponding Banks in Burlington, Iowa.

Police Reports.

AN UNAUTHORIZED SPECULATOR IN CITY LOTS—SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.

A short time since, a young man named Levis H. Lawson was arrested on a charge of burglary, and one Mr. Wilcox presented himself at the District-Attorney's office, and offered to become his surety, stating that he owned five lots of ground in Ninety-sixth-street, worth $6,500, which was unincumbered. He asserted also that he had bought the property in question from one Roberts *alias* Lawson, a resident of Chicago, Ill., through Charles G. Thompson, a broker at No. 95 Nassau-street, and at the same time produced the deed. The clerk, Mr. H. W. Allen, was not satisfied with these representations, and Mr. Wilcox went away, promising to return with proof of their correctness. Meantime, two gentlemen named Van Heuvel, who own a great deal of real estate uptown, appeared before the District-Attorney and complained that several of their lots had been fraudulently transferred by some unknown persons, and an examination showed that the identical land which Wilcox had stated belonged to him was part of that which the Messrs. Van Heuvel claimed. It subsequently transpired that Thomas Lawson, a man employed as copyist in the law office of Ex-Senator Wescott, in Clinton-place, had been engaged, it is alleged, in forging deeds, transferring uptown lots to which he had not the shadow of claim to persons who have not yet made themselves known. Lawson was arrested at his residence in Clinton-street, by Detectives Hampson and Devoe, and an examination of the charge against him was yesterday had before Justice WELSH. It is believed that the accused has forged deeds, transferring property to the value of $100,000, and in the progress of the investigation a deed, dated Jan. 3, 1860, was produced which purported to dispose of 57 of the Messrs. Van Heuvel's up-town lots for the sum of $55,000, to Ephraim R. Roberts, *alias* Lawson, by David S. Pike and Henry W. Morris—the two last-named individuals existing, it is believed, only in the imagination of the prisoner, Thomas Lawson. It was shown at the examination which took place before Justice WELSH, that Lawson, under the name of Roberts, gave a deed for a lot in Ninety-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, to one James M. Alden for $500. The deed was dated Feb 29, 1860, and was acknowledged before Henry Farrington, Notary Public. Mr. Wm. H. Stansbury deposed that Lawson, on the 20th ult., accompanied by two other men, came to his office, and by making the prescribed affidavit induced him to write an acknowledgment or deed purporting to be from Ephraim R. Roberts to Smith Wilson, to which Lawson signed the name of the grantor. Three similar transactions were testified to by Henry Farrington, a Commissioner of Deeds, as having occurred during last February between the accused and himself. On the strength of these affidavits Lawson was committed for trial, to answer four separate charges of forgery. In consequence of other developments which were elicited during the progress of the examination, the magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of Charles G. Thompson, and his son Charles P. Thompson, brokers, lately having an office at No. 95 Nassau-street, who are alleged to be implicated in the forgeries, and the young man was arrested last evening, and committed pending an examination.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Daniel Kane, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 140 East Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with having attempted to poison his wife. Mrs. Kane was confined a fortnight since, and when she was first taken sick her husband treated her, as is alleged, with almost brutal neglect. Subsequently he seemed to repent of his conduct, and on Thursday night attempted to persuade Mrs. Kane to partake of a bowl of gruel which he had prepared. Her suspicions were aroused by this sudden change in her husband's demeanor, but in compliance with his reiterated solicitations she finally consented to taste of the gruel. She found it so disagreeable a mixture, however, that she was unable to swallow it, and subsequently availing herself of Mr. Kane's absence from the room, secured a portion of it, and bottled and secreted it for future examination. Afterwards, during the night, Mrs. Kane asserts that her husband was extremely desirous that she should take the gruel, so towards morning, she managed to send, without his knowledge, for Officer Doland, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who secured his arrest. The accused was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH at Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed, pending an analyzation of the gruel which the woman had preserved.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.

James Wilson, a wagon-driver, attempted, on Thursday evening, to pass a counterfeit $10 bill on the Union Bank, Haverhill, Mass., at the shirt-store of Max Nassbaum, No. 448 Grand-street. He was arrested and committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN, in spite of his assertion that he did not know the bill was worthless.

Coroner's Inquests.

A SUICIDE INSTEAD OF A MURDER CASE.

Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of LAZARUS MICHAELS, supposed by his friends to have been poisoned. The evidence showed that the deceased had been in a state of great despondency for some time previous to his death, in consequence of his failure to obtain employment; that he had expressed his fears to an acquaintance that he might be expelled from a benevolent society to which he belonged, because of his inability to pay his dues, adding at the same time that he would destroy himself were it not for the helpless state in which his wife and children would be left. The day he died this acquaintance again saw him, and he refused to tell what had caused his illness. Dr. ZINKER, who analyzed the contents of the stomach of deceased, deposed to finding arsenious acid and the yellow sulphuret of arsenic, in sufficient quantity to cause death. The jury rendered a verdict that MICHAELS died from the effect of arsenic taken intentionally.

THE BROADWAY STABBING AFFRAY.

The circumstances attending the death of JAMES FLEMMING, the man who died at the New-York Hospital on Wednesday night in consequence of a wound in the breast, inflicted by MICHAEL ROURKE, a stage-driver, during a fight last Sunday night in the oyster saloon, No. 1,230 Broadway, were investigated yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN. It appeared that deceased, with a number of others, was in the place, when he became involved in a quarrel with one of the party named MCCARTHY. ROURKE sought to prevent a fight between the disputants, when deceased turned around and shoved him violently against a screen, causing his nose to bleed. Angry words ensued and finally they commenced a scuffle, during which ROURKE seized an oyster-knife and stabbed his antagonist. These facts were testified to by a number of witnesses, and a verdict in accordance with them was rendered. ROURKE states that he was intoxicated at the time of the affray, but that he only acted on the defensive. He is an American by birth, and 28 years of age.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

JULIA MURPHY, a domestic in the employ of Dr. COHEN, No. 212 West Twenty-sixth-street, died, yesterday, in consequence of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on Tuesday last. Deceased was 17 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body.... A box fell from one of the upper stories through the hatchway of ADAMS' Express Building, a day or two since, and struck upon the head of JACOB SMITH, a lad 15 years of age. He died yesterday. An inquest will be held to-day.

FOUND DYING.

A man, apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, was found in a dying condition on the sidewalk, in Pearl-street, yesterday morning. He was removed to the Fourth Ward Station-house, but died before medical aid could be summoned. He stated that he had lately come to this City from New-Jersey, and that he was in destitute circumstances. A *post-mortem* examination showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death. The remains await identification at the Bellevue Hospital dead-house.

Fires.

IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.

From some unascertained cause a fire broke out at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in WITHRUP & ARMSTRONG's carpenter's shop, No. 300 Mulberry-street, destroying about $200 worth of the stock. There was an insurance of $600 upon it, in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by Mrs. CODDINGTON, was injured to the extent of $300—said to be insured.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

EFFECT OF MOVING—A SEASONABLE ITEM.

Of course our City Government would not be representative if it did not catch the moving mania from the people. Unlike most movers however, the City Inspector has found better quarters. With some new carpets, office-furniture, and a general cleaning, the place looks so well, that one would almost be willing to die, or have a birth in the family, or establish a nuisance, or do anything to have the fact recorded in such a nice office. The lack of ventilation, however, is in violation of all the rules of hygeine, and Mr. DOWNING, the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, is to have the sashes removed.

Considerable diseased meat has recently been seized in one of the City Markets.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

MORE TICKET SWINDLING.

Another of those interminable ticket-swindling cases which invariably occur prior to the sailing of every California steamer, came up yesterday before the City Marshal. The victim was a Buffalo gentleman, who probably has not yet availed himself of the new facilities for getting early New-York papers *viâ* the Newspaper Express, consequently he met a confiding friend, who, in consideration of an instantaneous attachment, agreed to procure him a steerage passage in the *Northern Light*, notwithstanding that the regular office was closed. Greeny accepted the offer of his new-found friend, and had to pay $158 for a ticket worth $140. Of course he discovered the cheat too late to remedy the damage, and went to the Mayor's office for redress. The obliging Marshal took his affidavit, and informed him that if he would lose his passage and his $140 by remaining a week to prosecute the offender he might get back his $10. Buffalo thought that wouldn't pay well, and concluded to sail for California to-day—an experienced if not a wiser man. Innocent people can't help thinking that the swindlers must be in league with the regular office, else how can they get genuine tickets to sell?

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

APPOINTMENTS—INSECURE BUILDINGS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday, A. Clinchy. J. Adams and J. Messer, were appointed patrolmen Sergeant Lord, of the Sanitary Squad, reported 90 places as requiring attention, among which is the building No. 652 Broadway, which is represented to be in an unsafe condition, the walls in front and rear being cracked, and the foundation insecure. The Board meets again to-day at 1 P. M.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A CONSTABLE CONVICTED OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Constable MICHAEL SLATTERY, of the Seventh Ward, was convicted in the Court of Sessions yesterday upon an indictment for assault and battery, committed upon the person of a woman named BRAINARD. SLATTERY had a warrant against JOHN BRAINARD, and after calling at his house several times and being told each time that "he was not in," one night late resolved to satisfy himself of the truth of these statements. Miss BRAINARD came to the door in answer to his call, and denied that the person was in the house that the officer was seeking. He pushed his way into the house and was resisted by Mrs. and Miss BRAINARD, but he found the man he was after. Miss B. swore that SLATTERY knocked her down and dragged her by the hair of the head, and when Mrs. B. interfered she was treated in a similar manner. He also took Miss B. to the Station house and locked her up, leaving Mrs. B. alone in the house bleeding and in an insensible condition. There is another complaint against the same party for false imprisonment.

ANNUAL PEW-RENTING IN THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—The annual renting of pews at auction in the Holy Trinity Church, took place last evening. There was quite a large attendance of pew-seekers, and about one-third of the pews offered were sold at premiums varying from $50 to $1 each. All of these, with the exception of four or five, were taken by persons who have heretofore not rented pews in this Church. This, when taken in connection with the fact that the pews are appraised fifty per cent. higher than last year, is an indication that this Society is enjoying an increased prosperity. Besides the sales at auction, about 100 pews have been taken by regular attendants at this Church. The income from the pews last year amounted in the aggregate to $7,000—this year $14,000. A person will be in attendance at the Church to-morrow, and during next week, to rent the pews not already taken.

CRICKET.—The East New-York and Queens County Clubs play the first game of a home-and-home match to-day, play commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., at East New-York. From the piazza of the Howard House spectators may have a fine opportunity of witnessing the game.

NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The Union Ferry Company have nearly completed a first-class boat named *Veconic*, which will shortly be placed on one of its routes.

The Wheeling Republican Convention.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE NEXT CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND.

At the Republican Convention held at Wheeling, Virginia, on Wednesday, May 2, the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, which are in substance as follows:

"The Republican Party of the State of Virginia, called together to send delegates to the National Convention, which meets in Chicago on the 16th of this month, having assembled to-day in the City of Wheeling, and appointed their representatives to that Convention, deem it proper that before adjourning they should declare to them the principles and purposes which have actuated them in so doing.

In common with the Republican Party in other States, we believe that our country, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, contains a variety of soil and climate better adapted to the growth and development of all articles necessary for the use of man than any other land upon which the sun shines. The laws of our climate and soil forbid us from becoming wholly a nation of either cotton, sugar or tobacco planters, or of wheat or corn growers, or of cattle, mule or horse raisers. Beneficent nature has clearly intended that we should be all these and more. She has diversified the industry of almost every State of our great confederacy, and seems to have designed, as Mr. JEFFERSON wrote in renunciation of some of his earlier theories, that "the great capabilities of the country should be placed side by side," and that "as a people we should be elevated to an independence of all foreign nations." These suggestions of nature have not been realized in our political economy.

The document proceeds to remark upon the possession of control had by the slave power over the industry of the country, and of the effort constantly made to lower the products of the free whites, that the rich owners of slaves may be made more rich. To such a course the Republican Party is opposed. Its policy here, as elsewhere, is to encourage the white labor of the country by building up manufactories, and to aid the development of the mechanic arts by a proper and judicious tariff of duties on foreign goods. This would develop the sleeping resources of our own State as well as of other States; would give white labor its proper reward, and would supply to our growers of wheat and other products a demand at their own doors.

Out of this aggression has grown the present antagonism of parties. One seeks for the protection of his peculiar property, while the Republicans aim to protect the personal rights of property.

Having remarked upon the enormous and onerous inequalities of taxation in this State, it goes on to show:

That an organization corrective of all this we believe to be in the now great and national Republican Party—conservative in all its principles, submissive to the laws, and attached to the Constitution of our country. In common with that party, we hold that Slavery is local, and not national; that each State of the confederacy is sovereign, and can, as a State, either establish or abolish Slavery within its own limits; that all the Territories are, and should be free, as long as they remain Territories; that it is the duty of Congress to admit a Territory as a State whenever she has the requisite population—be her institutions free or slave—provided only that her form of government be republican.

In our own State we acknowledge the right of the owner to hold his slave as property under the local law of the State; nevertheless we believe that an immoral effect is the effect of its existence, and that it is driving Virginia behind her sister States which are free. Yet, we shall always feel bound to uphold and vindicate every law and constitutional enactment so long as it remains upon the statute book. Yet, we contend that under our laws all white men are equal; that they are entitled to the right of free opinion and free discussion; and that all discriminations in favor of privileged property, by which it is exempted from its just share of taxation, are unjust and degrading, and as such we make war against them.

Finally, believing the Democratic Party to be in alliance with secessionists and disunionists, therefore this Convention resolves:

1. That the Republican Party of the State of Virginia cordially approve of the doctrines contained in the said call, (for the National Convention to be held at Chicago,) and hereby pledge themselves to a hearty support of the nomination made in pursuance thereof.

2. That we are in favor of such a tariff as will afford adequate protection and encouragement to the products of the white laboring men of our own country against those of foreign countries.

3. That we are in favor of equality of rights among all citizens, and opposed to prosecuting any one citizen on account of his opinions or his place of birth.

4. That in view of recent events on the Continent of Europe, and condemning the position taken by the present Administration, we hold it to be the duty of the American Government to maintain the principle that those naturalized citizens who visit the countries of their birth are equally entitled to immunity from impressment inio foreign armies as if they were American born.

5. That we are cordially attached to the provisions of the Homestead bill, as originated and passed by the Republican Party in the House of Representatives, holding, as we do, that our unsettled domain should be reserved for free homes to free men, who will redeem it from the wilderness,

6. That if, from any unforeseen cause, any of the delegates appointed by this Convention to the National Convention at Chicago shall be prevented from attending, the delegates who may be present shall have power to fill such vacancies from citizens of the State who may be present.

7. That our next National State Convention to held in the city of Richmond, upon such day in the year 1864, as the State Executive Committee appointed by the Convention shall determine.

The resolutions also provide for a State Executive Committee of seven.

The next Convention is to be held at Richmond.

MARRIED.

SEARING—SEARING.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, by Rev. S. R. Ely, SAMUEL V. SEARING to ANNIE A., daughter of Alfred Searing, Esq.

WESTERVELT—TITUS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, by Rev. R. W. Harris, TOMPKINS WESTERVELT and ANNA daughter of George N. Titus.

UPHAM—CHOATE.—On Saturday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Fowler, Mr. ALFRED W. UPHAM, bookseller, New-York City, to HELEN M., fourth daughter of Joseph Choate, Esq., a well known merchant of Auburn, N. Y.

DIED.

LANE.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 4, ELLA RUSSELL, youngest child of Nehemiah B. and Abby A. Lane, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 134 East 12th-st.

MILLER.—In this City, on Friday morning, GEORGE W. MILLER, an old resident of this City, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, with those of his brothers John and William Sneckner, and his son-in law, Alex. Taylor, are invited to attend the funeral, to morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th st.

PEET.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 3, MARY E PEET, only child of Mary J. and the late Sterling B Peet, aged 7 years and 4 months.

Her remains will be taken from No. 136 West 10th-st., to Paterson, N. Y., for interment, at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

WATERBURY.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 4, HENRY WATERBURY, in the 91st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons Samuel and David H. Waterbury, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 123 Division-st., on Sunday, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 4, CAROLINE HOOFF, wife of William L. Wallace, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Friday, May 4, ELIZABETH C., wife of Lorenzo Jarvis, and daughter of the late William Hoe.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 116 Forsyth-st., on Sunday, May 6, at 1½ o'clock.

CAIRNS.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, after a short illness, HENRY JEFFERSON, youngest son of Mrs. John T. Cairns, aged 9 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company G., Independence Guard, and the Old Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DE FOREST.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, CATHERINE DE FOREST, relict of the late Charles De Forest, in the 62d year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 East 49th-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FURZE.—In this City, on Friday, May 4, AMELIA, the beloved wife of John F. Furze, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eastern Star Lodge, F. and A. M., also the members of the American Dramatic Fund Association, are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Broadway and Houston st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, May 3, of consumption, WARREN P. SMITH, aged 39 years, 4 months and 27 days.

His relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, Sunday next, at 2 P. M., at his late residence, No. 519 Grand-st.

HOBBY.—In this City, on Friday, May 4, AMOS K., son of John B. and Sarah Ann Hobby, aged 1 year, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of Avenue A and 118th-st., Harlem, without further notice.

NOE.—In this City, on Friday, May 4, suddenly, ELLIS NOE late Engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, aged 35 years, 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the employes of the Hudson River Railroad, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 228 West 31st st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

ROGERS.—In this City, on Friday, May 4, ELLEN MINER, youngest daughter of George T. and Fanny B. Rogers, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 114 West 25th st.

MACLAY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 2, Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAY, D. D., aged 82 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts. His relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 2, EDITH, daughter of Dr. James R. and Emma Wood, aged 16 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Irving-place, on Saturday, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ELLIS.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 3, of congestion of the lungs, WALTER, youngest child of Richard and Kate H. Ellis, aged 4 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, northwest corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts., South Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

WHITE.—At Harlem, on Thursday evening, May 3, ABBY ANN, wife of Norval W. White.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 4½ o'clock, from the house of her mother, 120th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

BARRY.—On Saturday, April 28, MARY JANE, beloved child of James and Catherine Barry, aged 1 year, 6 months and 28 days.

☞ Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

MCKENZIE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 3, Mrs. REBECCA MCKENZIE, wife of Collin McKenzie, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 99 North 4th-st.

ANDERSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning, May 4, ELIZABETH ANN, relict of Joseph Anderson, of New-Rochelle, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son, No. 137 South 5th-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Sunday morning.

ASQUITH.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, May 4, WILLIAM, second son of W. and D. Asquith.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, May 6, at 2 P. M., from their residence, No. 202 Ross-st., near Lee-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GILMAN.—On Thursday, May 3, SAMUEL GILMAN, in the 57 year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the house of his sister, at Piscataway, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends can leave with the 12 o'clock train on New-Jersey Railroad, stopping at Baptis Roads, where conveyances will be in waiting.

AUSTIN.—In Jersey City, on Friday, May 4, Mrs. MARTHA AUSTIN, relict of the late Jared Austin, in the 76th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of J. A. Austin, No. 147 Wayne-st. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITTLESEY.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Sunday, Dec. 11, 1859, ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY, aged 83 years.

WHITTLESEY.—At Salisbury, Conn., on Tuesday, May 1, MARTHA S. WHITTLESEY, relict of Eliphalet Whittlesey, aged 80 years.

[Advertisement.]

NICK NACKS FOR KNOX.—A very pretty collection of bank notes and gold and silver coin, received in lieu of his beautiful spring style of Hats, greets KNOX at the close of each day's sales. If you feel disposed to contribute to his collection, and add greatly to your personal appearance, visit his store, No. 212 Broadway, and get one of his superb fabrics.

[Advertisement.]

JUVENILE MATINEE AT BARNUM'S.—Extra performance in Lecture Room at 12 this morning. "Giralda, or the Invisible Husband" is the attraction, besides the Lightning Calculator, the What is It, and all the other curiosities. Children under ten, only ten cents, and no charge to the Parquette! This evening a thrilling drama, and a comical farce; this afternoon, "Jeanie Deans" for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is the only external preparation for eruptive diseases—such as Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, &c. It penetrates beneath the surface, allays the local inflammation and extirpates the active cause. It is equally reliable in all kinds of diseases.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

WARNER, PECK & Co.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.........................5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *viâ* Erie Railroad, 5¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4¾ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5¾ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *viâ* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st, up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 4 55 | Sun sets...... 6 59 | Moon rises .. 8 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 20 | Gov. Island. 8 09 | Hell Gate... 9 31

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 4.—*In steamship City of Manchester for Queenstown*—C. M. Roding, Mrs Russell and child, Dr. J. R. Reid, D. L. Tombs, R. Prigh, R. Z. Silva, T. E Mathews, Mrs. Mary O'Keefe, Margaret O'Keefe, Kate O'Keefe, J. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Pendergast, Mrs. House, Mr. Schofe and family, J. Thompson, N. Stewart, J. Robinson, Mrs. Brolling, J. Dentz, J. Kennedy.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Wm Tell Funk Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Southampton, Pratt, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Borodino, Flowers, Quebec, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Barks Amanda, Bemis, Havana, M. Taylor & Co.; Nimrod, Lance, Elizabethport, Post & Small; Charles Heddle, Crosby, Cardenas, Arrowsmith & Ball.

Brigs Argyle, Gayle, Baltimore, J. McKee; Sarah Peters, Lord, Matanzas, C. & E. J Peters; W. R. Sawyer, Fritz, Jacksonville, Post & Small; Iza, Williams, Trinidad de Cuba, R. P. Buck & Co.; Onward, Higgins, Demarara, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners A. Field, Phillips, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co; R. H. Wilson, Davis, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Corr. Kelly, Gloucester, A. Howes; Alice, Davis, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; M. Waring, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Trade Wind, Baxter, Demerara, Post, Smith & Co.; Myrover, Hughes, Washington, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Pointer, Gardner, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br. screw,) Cumming, Liverpool April 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and 663 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. April 21, lat 50 20, lon. 17 15, passed Br. ship Jolly Robin, bound E. 22d, lat. 49 38, lon. 22 10, saw steamship Adriatic, hence for Southampton and Havre. 23d, lat. 48 40, lon. 27 15, passed ship Mary Storer, bound E. 26th, lat. 45, lon. 39 57, at night, passed a steamer showing three star rockets, bound E., supposed the John Bell. 27th, lat. 44 20, lon. 41 19, passed ship American Eagle, from London for New-York. Same day, passed Br. brig Beagle, from London for St. Johns, N. F.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Norfolk &c., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Powell, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Revenue, Luce, Antwerp March 1, and Flushing 8th, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Had heavy westerly gales up to lon. 60, since then had E. N. E. winds. March 13 saw a direlect ship with fore and mainmast gone, stump of mizzenmast and crossjack yard up, and painted black; no person on board. Same day, signalized a Prussian bark, bound W.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool March 30, with mdse. and 530 passengers to Williams & Guion. April 22, lat. 44 13, lon. 47 50, saw one of the Cunard side-wheel steamers, from Boston for Liverpool. 24th, lat. 43 26, lon. 48 05, passed Br. screw steamship Balbec, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Paragon, Drinkwater, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. and 249 passengers to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Ship S. E. Smith, (of Thomaston,) Creighton, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. and 28 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Sir John Franklin, (of Baltimore,) Lelar, Rotterdam 28 ds., with gin, brandy, &c., to order.

Ship New-World, Knight, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 426 passengers (all well) to Cornelius Grinnell.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool March 27, with mdse. and 237 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced heavy weather up to Sable Island.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Prus.,) Moepner, Liverpool 62 ds., with coal to C. Rome. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Sea Foam, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Messina March 11, passed Gibraltar March 26, with fruit to John B. Dow.

Brig Caroline, (Fr.,) Brouzon, Cette 58 ds., with wine, &c., to A. Nongaret.

Brig B. Young, Reynolds, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Lebarnah, Deal, Elizabethport, coal, for Salem.

SAILED—From S. W. Spit ship Hope, for Hamburg.

BELOW—One ship.

WIND—During the day from N. to S. S. E.; sunset, calm.

The brig Echo, for Port-au-Prince, is yet at anchor in the Lower Bay, also bark Samuel Moxley, for St. Marks.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLESTON, May 3.—The schrs. Robert Caldwell, from New-York, and Vermont, from Providence, have arrived here, and report experiencing heavy gales in lat 29, lon. 30. The R. Caldwell passed in lat. 34, lon. 75, a schooner disabled, supposed cargo of lumber, crew on board, with signal of distress flying. The schr. Greenland, from Jacksonville, Fla., with a cargo of lumber bound to New-York, has also put into this port, leaky. Will repair damages.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Frank Pierce—ship, exchanged signals with, April 12, lat. 49 27, lon. 18.

Luna—ship, of Bremen, bound W., April 26, lat. 44 14, lon. 50 31.

Mary Crocker—Br. ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, April 29, lat. 39 30, lon. 56 15.

Madras—Br. ship, for London, April 16, lat. 46 21, lon. 36 09.

Robert Leonard—bark, of Falmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for Boston, April 12, lat. 43 30, lon. 43.

Tropic Bird—whaling bark, Dimmick, of, and from New-Bedford, 13 ds. out, all well, no oil, April 29, lat. 38 25, lon 51 55.

W. B. Travis—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, April 3, lat 50 53, lon. 6 35.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, May 4—Arr. at Newport, bark Modera, Rider, from Charleston for Providence.

BOSTON, May 4—Arr. steamer P. Sprague, Matthews, from Philadelphia; bark Robert Leonard, Corning, from Liverpool. Cleared, ship Daniel Sharp, Cushing, from Melbourne.

SANDY HOOK, May 4, sunset—No inward bound vessels in sight. Ship James Foster, Jr., for Liverpool, cleared the Bar at 1:30 P. M.; two barks and five brigs in the Bay, bound out. Wind light S. S. E. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, May 4, sunset.—One ship in the offing, bound in. Wind light, S. W. Weather clear.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HUMBOLDT'S GOSSIP.

LETTERS OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE, from 1827 to 1858. Translated by FRIEDRICH KAPP. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

Here is a book admirably calculated to hit a universal passion. Everybody, except a very few preternaturally sensible persons, has a fondness more or less decided for personal gossip; even the chatter of common society—about men and events—is not without its attractions for most people. But when it comes to the private gossip of the greatest Philosopher of his age, a Minister of one of the leading European States, an intimate and favorite of a great King, nothing is lacking, certainly, which can stimulate the curiosity of the world at large. Whether that curiosity will be rewarded or not, is another question.

The publication of the book will essentially damage the reputation of HUMBOLDT. It may have been necessary, as the editor alleges in his preface, "to the true, correct and unveiled representation of his genius and character;" but neither his genius nor his character will be benefited by it. There are very few men of any age or country whose casual talk or hasty correspondence with an intimate friend could thus be given to the world with safety or credit to himself. And the higher his position—the loftier his reputation—the greater the certainty that both would be injured by such an "unveiling" of his private life and conversation. The compiler of this volume of letters seems to have been quite sensible of the risk he incurred by their publication. He offers an apology in advance,—or rather pleads the alleged wish of HUMBOLDT himself, as his excuse and justification. "That these letters should be delivered to publicity after his death," says the editor in his preface, "was HUMBOLDT'S *desire and intent*, which have found their positive impression in the words preceding this book as its motto." We confess we can find in those words no such authority. They are taken from a letter to VARNHAGEN, dated Dec. 7, 1841, and read thus:

"Your last favor, doing me so much honor, contains words about which I wish to prevent every mistake. 'You are afraid to confess yourself the exclusive owner of my impieties.' You may freely dispose of this sort of property after my not far distant departure from life. Truth is due to those only whom we deeply esteem—to you, therefore."

If we had the whole of VARNHAGEN'S letter, to which this is the reply, we should know better what meaning to give to the language quoted from it. As it stands, it seems to warrant the belief that VARNHAGEN, in the confidence of the intimate friendship with which he was honored by HUMBOLDT, has written to him that his "impieties"—confided to him alone, involved some danger to his great reputation, and that he was afraid, therefore, to retain these sole evidences of what might be charged upon him as an offence. HUMBOLDT replies that "truth is due *only* to those whom we deeply esteem,"—that he is under no obligation to tell the world, or anybody except his most intimate and confidential friends, all his thoughts and opinions, and that he to whom he has thus unveiled himself in the fullest and most unreserved manner, is quite at liberty to burn or otherwise dispose of these letters after his death. We do not affirm that this is the necessary construction of the language used,—but it is quite as natural and quite as probable as the interpretation by which the great philosopher is made to enjoin the publication of the letters upon his confidential friend and correspondent. Besides VARNHAGEN died first,—and we have no proof that he so construed the language of his great friend,—or that HUMBOLDT himself afterwards made any inquiry, or expressed any wish, concerning the letters which he is represented as having intended for publication. The correspondence and other papers of VARNHAGEN, upon his death, fell into the hands of his niece LUDMILLA ASSING, the editor of the present volume,—who seems to have regarded them as so much *treasure trove*, and to have felt the necessity of justifying the use she made of them in some way or other. The casual expression used by HUMBOLDT in one of the letters was seized upon for that purpose,—and is prefixed as a motto to the book, in the hope of preventing inquiry or silencing cavil concerning the propriety of the publication.

The book is not without interest, though it has very little importance or value. Many of the letters which it contains are the merest trifles, of not the slightest consequence to any human being. Take the following with which the volume opens:

HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN.

BERLIN, Sept. 25, 1827.

MY HONORED FRIEND: Allow me to present you with the best copy of my essay left me.

The end of it will, I hope, secure me your indulgence for the whole. A. v. HUMBOLDT.

Tuesday.

This is a specimen of a very large portion of them. One can understand that they might be preserved as autographs, or as souvenirs of friendship; but why should they be published? They are not all of this sort, however. Many embody the unreserved comments of the author upon the men with whom he was in intimate daily intercourse,—the Kings and Princes with whom his position brought him in contact, the Ministers and other public men with whom he associated, and the literary and scientific celebrities of his day. He was certainly very free and unreserved in his strictures. In his letters and recorded conversations with VARNHAGEN, who seems indeed to have enjoyed his fullest confidence, he evidently said what he thought,—without the slightest regard to social proprieties or the etiquette of personal intercourse. It is inconceivable that he should have intended all these things for the public eye,—or that he could ever have consented to their publication while those were living who could not fail to regard them as personally insulting. Take the following as a specimen. HUMBOLDT had sent a copy of his *Kosmos* to Prince ALBERT,—who acknowledged the gift, and sent in return a copy of CATHERWOOD'S *Views in Central America*. HUMBOLDT, in his letters to VARNHAGEN makes this incident the theme of comment. Here is the correspondence:

PRINCE ALBERT TO HUMBOLDT.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Feb. 17, 1847.

MY DEAR BARON: I have been constantly impressed, while gradually reading the first volume of your *Kosmos*, with my desire to thank you for the high intellectual enjoyment its study has afforded me.

I am really unable to give you an authoritative judgment on this excellent work, which I received from your hands, and to atone in some measure for this defect, as well as to give some substantial character to the expression of my thanks, I present you the accompanying work, (*Catherwood's Views in Central America*.) It may serve as an appendix to your own great work on Spanish America, and thus become worthy of your attention. I do not dare to express the intense anxiety with which I look forward to the appearance of the second volume of *Kosmos*. May that heaven, whose roving oceans of light and sidereal terraces you have so ably described, be pleased to preserve you to your country, to the world, and to *Kosmos* itself, for many years, in undisturbed vigor of mind and body. This is the sincere wish of your Very devoted, ALBERT.

HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN.

SUNDAY, Feb. 21, 1847.

I inclose a very amiable letter from Prince METTERNICH, received this week; also a stiff and unmeaning one from Prince ALBERT. Prince METTERNICH has published, at his own cost, a splendid description of his mineralogical collection at Koenigswarth, having probably in view his election to the Presidency of the new Academy instead of Kolowrat. At the special request of Prince ALBERT, I left a copy of *Kosmos* on his desk at Stolzenfels. He had the civility not to thank me. The "Blackbird," [a Prussian order which had just been conferred upon him,] has improved his politeness in the present instance, and, besides, he makes me talk of "roving oceans of light" and "sidereal terraces"—a Coburg version of my text, *quite English*—from Windsor, where terraces abound. In *Kosmos* I speak once of the "starry carpet," page 159, in explaining the open spaces between the stars. He presents me a work upon "Mexican Monuments," a copy of which I myself had purchased two years ago. A splendid edition of Lord BYRON would have been in better taste. It is also strange that he does not mention "Queen VICTORIA." Possibly my *Book of Nature* is not sufficiently Christian for her Majesty. You see that I am a severe critic of "princely epistles."

Please return Metternich and Albert soon, as I have not yet replied to them.

With old attachment, yours,
A. v. HUMBOLDT.

HUMBOLDT TO VARNHAGEN.

BERLIN, Feb. 27, 1847.

You were right in reprimanding me as to my extreme severity against the man of the "sidereal terraces." I am severe only to the mighty ones of the earth, and this man impressed me very uncomfortably at Stolzenfels: "I know you feel great compassion for the Poles under the Russian sceptre; but, I am sorry to say, the Poles are as little deserving of our sympathy as the Irish." "*Miki dixit*;" and one is the handsome husband of the Queen of Great Britain! A. v. HUMBOLDT.

Is it at all likely that HUMBOLDT "intended and desired" the publication of these letters during Prince ALBERT'S life?

In a conversation of the 29th of January, 1852, VARNHAGEN records HUMBOLDT'S opinion of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the *Coup d'Etat*, &c. He "was of opinion that in the revolution of February the establishment of the Provisional Government, which was immediately obeyed throughout France, was a piece of even greater audacity than the present usurpation of the one man who has already been President, and worn the name of Government for three years." He proceeds:

"In the disposition to acquiesce, he sees that national feeling of unity and cohesion which, among Frenchmen, suppresses all party feeling. HUMBOLDT says there is no doubt that LOUIS NAPOLEON is a son of Admiral VERHUEL, and his brother, MORNY, a son of Gen. FLAHAULT, who, he says, lived with both the sisters, the Queen of Holland and the Queen of Naples. Of PERSIGNY—FIALIN DE PERSIGNY—he speaks with the utmost contempt, calling him a raw, unkempt, noncommissioned officer, who still arrogates to himself discoveries about the pyramids. Passing on to our own affairs, he deplored the narrowness, the pitiful character of our Ministry; he considers RAUMER the most stupid of them all, stupid and unmannerly both; the King is cross and peevish, capricious and prone to excuse himself by saying that he is powerless, and must be governed by his ministers."

In a letter of Feb. 5 he says further, in regard to France:

"My opinion has always been that the wildest republic cannot do so much and such enduring harm to the intellectual progress of mankind, and to their consciousness of right and honor, as *le régime de mon oncle, le despotisme éclairé, dogmatique, milleux*, which applies all the arts of civilization to subject a people to the caprices of an individual."

Of the freedom with which HUMBOLDT was accustomed to speak privately of the great men by whom he was surrounded, the following extracts from VARNAHAGEN'S diary afford a good illustration:

Sept. 9, 1853—"HUMBOLDT had advised me of his coming; he came about 1½ o'clock, and remained till 3½ o'clock, a mere visit, nothing of business; he felt the necessity of unburdening himself of many things. First, he vented his bitter and indignant scorn on the speeches of the King in Elbing and Hirschberg, and on the utter absence of vigor, which makes itself known in such disconnected ebullitions. Then he spoke with the utmost contempt of VON RAUMER, the Minister of Public Worship and Instruction; of his brutality and insolence, his hatred of all science, his pernicious activity. 'The King,' HUMBOLDT said, 'hates and despises all his Ministers, but this one particularly, and speaks of him as of an ass; what particularly nettles him is, that RAUMER opposes all the King's wishes, and he keeps him in office nevertheless, as he keeps all of them, because he has them, and every change is a troublesome affair.' The case of the brothers SCHLAGINTWEIT was cited as an instance. The King wished to aid them in their voyage to the Himalaya Mountains; the minister refused; the King ordered him to hear the opinion of HUMBOLDT, which was a most favorable one, but RAUMER insisted upon his opinion, which, he said, was not changed by HUMBOLDT. Then the King, who confessed himself to be powerless against his Minister, wrote to BUNSEN, who took the matter in hand, and the brothers SCHLAGINTWEIT now receive English aid. 'And the very same king, who pretends to be so jealous of his prerogatives, permits them to be thus encroached upon? 'Yes, sometimes he delights in playing the part of a constitutional monarch, absolves himself from all responsibility when the matter is a delicate one, answers demands made upon him by adverting to the difficulty of obtaining the signatures of his ministers, and even pretends to regard that "baggage, the state" as something with which he had little concern, accuses the ministers of forgetting him in their devotion to that "baggage, the state," &c., &c.

"'In the asking of small sums the King often experiences the greatest resistance, large ones he gets; he is refused three hundred thalers for a poor scientific man or artist; forty thousand thalers for buying something, they dare not refuse. What a mess of confusion and disaster! The King is quite satisfied that he is permitted to cook up church matters to his heart's content, for these are considered separate from the state, no minister has a word in them.' That I do not understand, and it cannot be so; the ministers, I believe, have their hands in it too. 'The meanest fellow of the whole concern is Privy Counsellor NIEBUHR, a low, canting parasite, full of spite and venom.

'GARCIA cannot sing here, he said some time ago, she is too red [a republican]; all representations that her singing would not be red, were in vain. At last I told him to send to Bethania [a hospital for deaconesses to sing. He will be happy to see me under the sod.'"

In the letter from which the Editor of this volume takes his motto, HUMBOLDT speaks of his "impieties." What he means by this word is made apparent by the tenor of the letters themselves, which breathe throughout a half-suppressed dislike for the tenets of Christianity, and an undisguised contempt for "the pietists," as its zealous professors are styled. In a letter of March 21, 1842, he speaks in warm terms of STRAUSS' *Life of Jesus*, and his *Glaubenslehre*—from which, he says,—"one learns not only what he does not believe, which is less new to me, but rather what kind of things have been believed and taught by those black coats (parsons) who know how to enslave mankind anew, yea who are putting on the armor of their former adversaries.' The letter given above concerning Prince ALBERT contains a sneer at the Queen's attachment to Christianity, and he afterwards speaks of disliking STRAUSS for his "frivolous manner of speaking of the natural sciences," though he could "cheerfully forgive him for thinking very little of the blue regions on the other side of the grave.' He gives some curious specimens of letters written to him on religious topics,—saying that "one of the many inconveniences of old age is that of liability to attempts at conversion." Among them is a letter from AUGUSTUS GRAN, of Montgomery County, Ohio, which HUMBOLDT had labeled "an attempt at conversion from Ohio." Another matter that troubled him was, the fact that his "American connections had entailed upon him the predilections of the Peace Society, so that he was molested by them with many of their writings and tracts." One of them, the *Herald of Peace*, he found amusing, "on account of the political movement of the pietistic Quakers." He expresses throughout the greatest dislike and contempt for BUNSEN, ridiculing at one time his interest in sacred hymns, at another his pretensions to scientific knowledge, and always deprecating his influence upon political and ecclesiastical subjects with the King and the Court.

Allusions to affairs in this country occur now and then through the letters, but generally in a strain not very complimentary. In a letter of July 31, 1854, he says:

"In the United States there has, it is true, arisen a great love for me, but the whole there presents to my mind the sad spectacle of liberty reduced to a mere mechanism in the element of utility, *exercising little ennobling or elevating influence upon mind and soul*, which, after all, should be the aim of political liberty. Hence indifference on the subject of Slavery. But the United States are a Cartesian vortex, carrying everything with them, grading everything to the level of monotony."

In a letter of Feb. 7, 1856, he speaks of an "excellent article in a Paris journal on the domestic institution and the flagitious PIERCE'S extension of the outrage upon territory hitherto free." In September, 1856—while the Presidential contest was pending—he writes:

BERLIN, Sept. 11, 1856.

Knowing the warm interest you take, my dear friend, in the Slavery question, and in what concerns myself, I send you the last letter of GEROLT, which was very long in coming, but which will certainly command your attention. Most unfortunately BUCHANAN will be the next President, and not FREMONT the traveler of great acquirements, who has four time traveled the land route to San Francisco, surveying the country over which he passed, to whom it is owing that California did become a Free State. Do *not* return the letter, nor the enclosure.

Three months later he thus again alludes to the same subject:

FREMONT'S portrait reminds one vividly of CHATEAUBRIAND. A biography of the former has just appeared in New-York, dedicated to me: *Memoirs of the Life and public Services of John Charles Fremont*, by JOHN BIGELOW (?). The dedication says: "To ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT this memoir of one whose genius he was among the first to discover and acknowledge, is respectfully inscribed by the author." Delicate words, a little artificially combined. There is a copy of the letter written to him from Sans Souci, in the King's name, in 1850, accompanying the great prize medal for science and art, upon his having projected the most extensive barometrical level ever executed, from Missouri to the South Sea. It closes with the words of which Sans Souci has no reason to be ashamed: "*La Californie, qui a noblement résisté à l'introduction de l'esclavage, sera dignement représentée par un ami de la liberté et des progrès de l'intelligence.*" The biography has passages of a strange romantic interest. At one time cold and hunger have driven a party to fury and almost phrensy, when they all pray and sing, and then an oath from FREMONT that there shall not in any case be a resort to cannibalism. As soon as my own curiosity is satisfied I shall send you the book. For the present you may occupy yourself with the miracle performed by the chaplain of an army division in Magdeburg, on a Mr. ASSEMANN, in Quedlinburg. I have lighted upon it in my capacity of naturalist. It is to be found on page 34. Gratefully yours,

A. V. HUMBOLDT.

After the election, he says in a postscript: "And the disgraceful party which sells negro children and distributes canes of honor—who prove that all white workmen should rather be slaves than free—have succeeded. What a crime!" In another place he says that RAUMER had returned "with something of a hankering after the Austrian *régime* in Lombardy, like the Republicans when they visit the United States, where arsenic, the torture, or Fremont-worshipping negroes cause a criminal colic to Cuba-mad BUCHANAN."

The volume contains a number of letters to HUMBOLDT, from distinguished persons in various parts of Europe, which have some interest on account of their writers, though they seldom contain anything either very brilliant or profound. One from our countryman PRESCOTT we published two or three days since. The following from the veteran diplomatist, who governed Europe so long, gives a pleasant glimpse of him in other than political relations:

METTERNICH TO HUMBOLDT.

VIENNA, October, 1843.

MY DEAR BARON: You were kind enough to present me a copy of your *Asie Centrale*. I call it your, because discoveries lawfully belong to those who make them, and because it is often better to make a discovery than to become the possessor of its results.

I have begun the perusal of the work, which is among those to which I look for mental relaxation, just as minds differently constituted from mine are apt to have recourse to light and futile productions. This is really the case. I often feel the necessity of some relief from my monotonous duties, and it is then that I seek fresh elements of life and vigor in works of profound learning. A book, therefore, like yours, is to me a source of the richest enjoyment. I learn, and I love to learn, and I feel as jealousy of your great erudition.

What I most admire in your work is "the method." You understand tracing a line without ever losing sight of it, and therefore you arrive safely at the end—which is not always the good fortune of those who start well enough upon the road. Please send me the volumes complete—I shall receive them with gratitude.

I pray you, dear Baron, accept the assurance of my highest consideration and old attachment.

METTERNICH.

The following, from the same great statesman, is still more interesting, from its treatment of religious and social topics, and its references to his own personal history:

METTERNICH TO HUMBOLDT.

VIENNA, May 10, 1846.

MY DEAR BARON: Inclosed is my vote. I give it in good conscience, and absolve you from the crime of that electioneering to which the world is addicted. The King and his Chancellor are the sound appreciators of scientific merit, and I know how to designate the place which belongs to me in the avenue of science, and which to my regret, is far from the sanctuary.

What I have just told you, my dear Baron, is neither gasconade nor an excess of modesty; it is the unvarnished history of my life. You do not know this history, and I will relate it to you in a few words.

At the age at which life takes its direction, I contracted an inclination for the exact and natural sciences which I would permit myself to describe as irresistible, and a disgust for practical life which I would call unconquerable, if I had not overcome both this disgust and this inclination. It is fate that disposes of individuals, and their qualities as well as their defects decide upon their careers. Fate has separated me from the object of my choice, and has thrust me upon the road I should not have chosen. Once started, I submitted without losing sight of the goal of my wishes, and the result was that what I should have wished to regard as the aim of my life has become only the solace of it. The King has set the mark of a learned man upon me. I know to whom this is to be attributed. If it is a question of the heart, the King is not mistaken.

What you tell me of the forthcoming second volume of *Cosmos*, makes me look forward to the study of it with impatience; you are not to be read, you must be studied, and the place of a pupil suits me exactly. No one is more called upon than I am to do justice to your remark relative to the influence exercised by Christianity on the natural sciences,* as upon mankind in general, and hence upon all science, for that remark has long since dawned upon my mind. It is correct in all respects, and its generating cause is simple as are all other truths, those which are, as well as those which are not understood, for the latter circumstance has no effect on the substance of a truth. Error leads to error, as truth is the guide to truth. As long as the mind remained in error in the sphere of thought which is the most elevated of all those attainable by the human mind, this deplorable state of things could not fail to react upon every quarter of the moral compass upon all intellectual and social questions, and to oppose to their development in the right direction an insurmountable obstacle. *The good news* once told, the position could not but change. It was not by bestowing divine honor on *effects* that they could be traced to the fountain head of truth; the investigation continued to be confined to the abstract speculations of the philosophers, and to the rhapsodies of poets. The *cause* once laid bare, the hearts of men were comforted, and their minds opened to conviction. Nevertheless, the latter still remained for a long time shrouded in the mists of pagan skepticism, until at last scholastic philosophy was unhorsed by experimental science. Do you admit the force of my reasoning? If you do, I have no doubt you will share my fears that true scientific progress is in danger of being checked by too ambitious spirits, who desire to rise from the effects to the cause, and who finding the approach cut off by the impassable barriers which God has set upon human intelligence, and finding themselves unable to advance, roll back upon themselves, and relapse into the stupidity of paganism, in seeking the cause in the effect.

The world, my dear Baron, is in a dangerous position. The social body is in fermentation. You would do me a great favor if you could teach me the nature of this fermentation, whether it is spiritous, acid or putrid? I greatly fear that the *verdict* will be for the last-named of these kinds, and it is not I who could teach you that those products are hardly beneficial.

Be pleased to accept the thanks of my household for your friendly memento, and the assurance of the continuance of my old attachment.

METTERNICH.

There are many other extracts which we had marked, but our space is exhausted. Those we have made will give a general idea of the character of the work,—which is sure of a wide circulation on account of its subject, but which will not increase the public estimate of the great man whom it brings in a new light before the world. His letters are brief, unstudied,—evidently the freest and most unrestrained expression of the whims and opinions, the resentments and attachments, of the moment, designed only for the eye of an intimate friend, and which it can never be less than a breach of confidence to spread before the world.

* NOTE BY HUMBOLDT.—I had spoken of the intensity of the love of nature. I had compared St. Basil with Bernardin de St. Pierre. A. H.

ELEMENTS OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS. By JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr., Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1860.

A large proportion of the undergraduates in our Colleges will soon be appointed to conduct our manufactures, steam navigation, steam agriculture, railways and the great enterprises of production and commerce which characterize and define the present age of the world. The country looks to these institutions for the foundation of that success in the arts of engineering and chemistry whereon will depend, more and more every year, our national wealth and prosperity.

We have referred on another occasion to the want of practical, modern and comprehensive scientific text-books. Such as we have had, administered as they are by many of the scientific professors, are of less value to those young men who are fitting for "the active pursuits of life," than an out-and-out classical course. The latter, indeed, lays no foundation for scientific culture, except that corner-stone, mental discipline—while the former, being merely vague, and not always so much as suggestive of practical application, are likely to fail in planting both the foundation and the superstructure of useful knowledge.

It is with a good hope of improvement that we look over the book under consideration. Should it be followed by similarly modern and comprehensive text-books, both general and special, on the subjects which, at this day, demand the most thorough investigation, our colleges may become as useful to the bulk of "business men" as they have ever been to the members of the "learned" professions.

This work, as its name indicates, embodies the subjects treated in both the common "natural philosophies" and "chemistry." It treats first of the general properties of matter, under the heads of measures, motion, forces, composition of forces and gravitation; also its accidental qualities. It next considers the three states of matter at length, dwelling upon the properties and laws which have to do with the arts, and illustrating the manner of conducting experiments and of ascertaining these truths in a manner highly suggestive and useful to those who intend to experiment and practice for themselves in the various pursuits necessarily involving the knowledge thus acquired. Heat is then considered in great detail. The means of measuring and applying it in the arts are set forth in a manner which cannot fail to be useful to the chemist and the engineer. Mere reliance on empirical rules is not likely to lead to rapid and sound scientific development; the principles and the means of discovering the rules are here set forth with that mathematical accuracy and detail which renders the pursuit of the science satisfactory and practical. Each chapter is followed by a large number of problems designed to test the progress of the student, and to illustrate and apply the principles discussed. The excellent character of the wood-cuts is accounted for by the fact that they have been generally transferred from the *Traité de Physique* of GANOT. The French standard works, as well as all other materials at the author's command, have been freely consulted. A large number of valuable tables are appended, including one for converting degrees of the centigrade to Fahrenheit's thermometer; the tables of temperature follow the centigrade system.

The work, without doubt, fully covers the ground laid out. It would have possessed a wider interest had it gone more into detail with reference to the now most important subjects of combustion, superheating, and other matters referring to the steam-engine. It, however, discusses and illustrates the principles involved, in a manner which will be highly suggestive in the practice of these arts. The treatment of the steam-engine is short, and to some extent old-fashioned; the chemical discussion of it, however, is far more complete than that of any other text-books which we have seen.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Traits and Peculiarities of the Island Race.

The advent of a strange mission is near at hand. The Embassy from the Court of Yeddo is now probably at Panama, and may be expected to arrive off our harbor, to proceed thence to Washington, within the ensuing two weeks. It may be well to refer briefly to the history of our intercourse with this mysterious people, before we are called on to shake hands with them in the social circles of Washington and New-York.

Two hundred years ago, Holland was the only nation which was upon terms of amity and had entered into commerce with the Japanese. Our sturdy Dutch ancestors had always an eye to turning their florins and guilders to profitable account. They had already established relations with the East by planting their colonies in Java, whence come to us, to this day, the choicest flavor for our breakfast-table, and the most pungent seasoning for our food. While threading the seas of the Indian Archipelago, it was not surprising that some wandering Van Tromp should find himself among the Islands of Japan.

Stirred by the influences of cupidity, and with their native perseverance and shrewdness, the Hollanders were not long in obtaining a permanent footing on the much-coveted territory. A century before this period Europe had known of the existence of Japan. Soon after the period of the Dutch success Portuguese and Spaniards had for a short time admission into Japanese ports, but were speedily and finally expelled. The English also about the same time failed in an attempt to enter into relations with that exclusive people.

The Dutch, on the contrary, have continued their good understanding and their profitable trade with Japan to the present day.

With a population estimated at more than 40,000,000 of souls, it is not to be wondered at that any commercial nation should desire to be friends with such a people.

Japan is rich in minerals; gold and silver are abundant copper abounds, and is remarkably pure in quality. Grains are produced, but not in great abundance. The rice of Japan is said to be superior that of all the rest of Asia. There is no deficiency of the esculent roots or of the the various fruits usually produced in the East. Cotton and hemp are raised, and silk manufactured extensively; the latter article of higher quality than that produced in China. The manufactures of the Japanese embrace porcelain, glass, wooden fabrics and paper; the latter is made extensively from the bark of the mulberry tree, and is used in the production of a great variety of highly finished and much admired commodities. Japan paper-work is in great favor with the ladies of all countries.

Among the natural productions of Japan, timber is the great deficiency, and iron does not abound. In the mechanic arts they have attained little proficiency. Japan has a literature, but her printed books are quite primitive in form, and not remarkable in execution. Her illustrated works would astonish the getters-up of picture books of the present day in the Western world.

The characters of the Japanese alphabet bear a strong resemblance to those of the Chinese, with whom they are excellent neighbors and friends. All medium of communication with foreigners is in the Dutch language.

Most of these facts are doubtless well known to our readers, but it may not be amiss to recall them at this time. In view of the well-known characteristic fact that wherever there is anything going on in the way of trade an American is bound to have his share, our countrymen determined to take a look at Japan.

In the year 1852 Commodore M. C. PERRY, in the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, took his departure from Norfolk to assume the command of the United States squadron in the China seas. He was also intrusted with the delicate and responsible duty of entering into negotiations with the Government of Japan.

After remaining a few months in the ports of China, Commodore PERRY visited the Lew Chew Islands with his fleet, and finally arrived in the waters of Japan in the Spring of the year 1854. The success of that mission has become matter of history. Commodore PERRY was greeted on his return with the applause and gratitude of the nation. His services were munificently recognized by the Government, and all the interests of a commercial people united to do him honor. Unfortunately his life was terminated before the full value of his achievement could be realized.

The treaty negotiated by Commodore PERRY was essentially a treaty of amity and not of commerce. Under the seventh article of that treaty an attempt was made from California to introduce an American cargo of goods into Japan, but the attempt failed, and a large loss to the parties ensued. On an appeal to our Government for redress, they were informed that it was understood to be at the option of the Japanese to trade or not. Thus rested the commercial question when a new representative of this country entered upon his duties in Japan.

The eleventh article of the Perry treaty secured to our Government the right to appoint, after the expiration of eighteen months, Consuls or agents to reside at Simoda. Under this provision, with a rare sagacity and good judgment, the President appointed TOWNSEND HARRIS, of New-York, to be the first Consul-General in Japan.

Mr. HARRIS was of mature age, of excellent character, large experience as a merchant, and extensively acquainted with the customs, manners, and many of the dialects of the East. He had passed several years in India, China, and many of the Islands that dot the Eastern seas, and brought, therefore, to his new duties an unusual amount of knowledge and experience.

And here we may pause to remark that on the eve of his departure from New-York for Japan in the month of October, 1855, Mr. HARRIS was intrusted by the President with a commission to negotiate a commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. This duty he performed in a manner entirely acceptable to the Government, and his labors have already resulted in important advantages to American commerce. From a careful estimate, made from reliable information, it has been ascertained that the saving from tonnage duty alone on American vessels engaged in that trade, in the first two years after the ratification of the treaty with Siam, had reached nearly the sum of a quarter of a million of dollars.

Let it be borne in mind that when this duty was performed by Mr. HARRIS he was simply a private citizen. His official duties as Consul, and his official salary, did not commence until his arrival in Japan. In no case, in the history of our national diplomacy, save in this of Mr. HARRIS, has the successful agent of the Government been suffered to remain for so long a period without recognition or reward for his services.

Mr. HARRIS arrived at Simoda, in Japan, in the month of August, 1856, and immediately entered upon his duties as Consul-General. His first efforts were directed to obtaining some modifications of the existing treaty under which the Japanese would only receive foreign coin at the rate of 33 cents on the dollar. This disparity in international exchanges was fatal to all hopes of profitable trade or friendly intercourse. In a few months Mr. HARRIS accomplished his first triumph over Japanese diplomacy. Under the convention of June, 1857, the value of foreign coin was raised to 94 cents on the dollar, and other important concessions were obtained in the construction given to the first treaty. From this time Mr. HARRIS steadily directed his efforts to extend his personal social relations among the Japanese. His success was remarkable. Travelers from all countries have borne their testimoney to the wonderful skill with which he had adapted his habits and tastes to the peculiarities of the people among whom he was to make his temporary home.

Unaided by any display of military or naval power, isolated from all counsel and aid, he ingratiated himself so successfully with every grade of official personages that he gradually won his way to the Capital of the Empire. His visit was made upon the invitation of the Emperor, and his progress from Simoda to Jeddo could only be described as a triumphal march. His visit was signalized by a remarkable event. He was admitted to the presence of the Emperor. This honor had been denied to all foreigners from time immemorial, and has been conceded to none since the interview with Mr. HARRIS, who remained for several months at Jeddo, and while ill in that city was treated by the Emperor's own physician as a mark of distinguished consideration.

This interview with the Emperor was soon followed by the Treaty of 1858, by which the Empire of Japan was finally and effectually opened to the commerce of the civilized world.

Under this crowning act of successful diplomacy, the question of exchanges of coin, so vitally interesting to the welfare of commerce, was again ameliorated, and placed at last on a perfect equality of value.

But the treaty of Mr. HARRIS contained a provision deeply interesting to all the friends of humanity and human progress. Until the signatures were affixed to that important document, the Empire of Japan was closed against all the influences of religion. The light of the Gospel had never shown on the darkened minds of its people. The beneficent action of Mr. HARRIS insured the toleration of Christianity; liberty to foreigners to reside in certain ports, to build churches, and worship God according to their creeds, without molestation; and the abrogation of all penalties against Japanese who may embrace Christianity. In conformity with these provisions, the missions of the American Churches have already established stations in Japan, and have entered zealously upon their good work. It is but just to add that these Gospel-bearers accord to Mr. HARRIS the highest degree of credit for his successful efforts in their cause.

Scarcely had the American representative accomplished the labor to which he had so earnestly devoted himself, when Lord ELGIN, the British Envoy, appeared in Japan, with the object of entering upon similar negotiations. Provided with a formidable naval force, he was still without the requisite means of attaining his object. At a critical juncture Mr. HARRIS came to the aid of the discomfited Minister and speedily relieved him from his dilemma. A treaty similar in all its provisions to the American was accorded to the British Envoy. That functionary frankly and cordially acknowledged the services rendered to him by Mr. HARRIS, and upon his suggestion the Government of England determined to recognize the courteous conduct of that officer by a flattering testimonial. Accordingly, with the assent of the American Government, authorized by a special act of Congress, Mr. H. received from the Queen of England a gold box, bearing her Majesty's crown and initials in diamonds. This was, indeed, a graceful recognition of a public service gracefully rendered.

It may be well to add that subsequently a similar treaty was entered into between Japan and Russia. Two of the great European Powers, therefore, are indebted to American enterprise for their introduction to the commerce of Japan.

A provision in the treaties referred to stipulated that the ratifications were severally to be exchanged by Embassies from Japan to the several countries interested in the result. Here, again, the native shrewdness and diplomatic skill of Mr. HARRIS was conspicuous. Each of the foreign Governments entitled to receive these embassies was naturally solicitous to be the first. The British Minister was especially earnest on this subject, but his request was met by a provision in a subsequent convention made with Mr. HARRIS, on the 19th March, 1819, in the following words:

"ART. 2. No embassy shall leave Japan for any foreign nation before the mission bearing the Japanese ratification has arrived at Washington."

Under this stipulation the Embassy now on its way to visit us left Japan in the month of February, and is expected to remain in this country three months. It will then return to Japan in a Government vessel. It is understood that, immediately on its arrival in Japan, a like mission will be sent to England.

We have been thus particular in stating all the facts connected with this subject in order that justice may be rendered to a public officer eminently deserving of public approbation, and whose services have neither been properly understood nor adequately requited.

A barren promotion from the office of Consul-General at Simoda to that of Minister Resident at Yeddo with a salary insufficient to support creditably the dignity of the station, can scarcely be deemed a fitting recompense for services so valuable to the country, rendered at the sacrifice of health, perhaps of life.

While we write, painful rumors of the death of Mr. HARRIS are deeply agitating the minds of his numerous friends in this city. If their apprehensions be well founded, the Government will have lost (to use the language of an intelligent public functionary) the ablest representative it has abroad. We trust that his life may be spared, at least until he shall have realized that his labors have not been in the service of an ungrateful country.

EMANCIPATION IN JAMAICA.

The Middle and Laboring Classes.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 1860.

If I was asked to describe, in as few words as possible, the effect of emancipation in Jamaica, I should say—the Creation of the Middle Class. There was no middle class under Slavery, and could be none. Master and servant made up the population. They were alike in this respect, that their thoughts were all of the present. Neither had any patriotism; neither had any interest in moral, social or political progress of the Colony—the one because of his selfishness, the other because of his ignorance. The proprietary never even attempted to lay foundations of a durable prosperity. On the contrary, they exhausted a substance that was deemed inexhaustible, so that they might accumulate wealth and escape the sooner from confinement in a tropical island, and from the limited resources of an unpolished society.

Emancipation struck at the very root of the existing system, and the revolution brought with it a large admixture of good and evil. But one most beneficial result stands out to-day so prominently, and in such bulky proportions, that the most prejudiced cannot close their eyes to its presence Emancipation has created a middle class—a class who are born in Jamaica and who will die in Jamaica—a class of proprietors, tax-payers and voters, whose property, patriotism, happiness and comfort are bound up in the island's permanent prosperity.

It is but 22 years ago that the slaves of Jamaica were fully liberated. The ordeal of a miserable apprenticeship was, in a moment of bitter excitement, cut short by the planters themselves, and 320,000 slaves—an undisciplined, degraded, half-savage crowd—were, without any preparation or training, left to their own devices. The free colored creoles numbered 60,000, and the total black and colored population of the period consisted, therefore, of 380,000 souls. By the census of 1844, the last taken, the total black and colored population was only 361,657; and if the estimate of mortality by cholera and small-pox, within a few years past, be correct, I do not believe, after making every allowance for a proper increase by birth, that the black and colored population of Jamaica exceeds at the present day, 350,000. It will be remarked, and possibly with surprise, that the population of Jamaica, between 1834 and 1844, should have annually decreased at the rate of nearly a half per cent. This decrease, it is true, is nothing like the decrease that went on prior to emancipation, but it is sufficiently serious to demonstrate the existence of some very aggravating causes of mortality among a people of temperate habits, and in a climate of unquestioned salubrity. In the absence of all statistics on the subject, it is impossible to arrive at exact conclusions; indeed, official neglect in all matters statistical is so conspicuous that I am not disposed to place implicit faith in the returns of the census itself. But supposing a decline, undoubted as I believe it to be, fully established, I don't think it difficult to assign more than one reason. Within a quarter of a century nearly 20,000 whites have withdrawn from the Island, and the increase of half-castes has, in consequence, diminished. Half-castes, it is very well known, are not long lived, and, when they intermarry, are certainly not productive. I have seldom seen a mulatto woman, if married to a man of her own color, with more than one or two children; if, on the other hand, she is married to a white, the result is different. It would seem that this mixed race cannot perpetuate itself, and that, if left alone, it must lapse into the negro or die out completely. Another important cause of the decrease of population, particularly among the blacks, is the lack of medical practitioners in remote country districts. The mortality among children from want of proper attention is frightful. Nor, unfortunately, is this the only evil that deprives Jamaica of a legitimate increase in her population, and of the wealth that such an increase would of necessity bring. Many of the vices engendered by slavery remain a heavy burden and curse upon society, and, among them, immorality of the grossest kind pervades all classes of society, tainting alike the civilization of towns and the unchecked intercourse of laborers in the cane-fields. The natural growth of the population has been thus arrested, and some of the most detestable crimes known to society are, even now, of frequent occurrence.

Perhaps it is not fair to judge the people of Jamaica by a standard of European or American civilization. Their recent deliverance from a rule that frowned down morality and education, and the very few opportunities for improvement that have been since allowed them, would explain, if they did not palliate, deficiencies and short-comings of a graver character, and much more wide-spread existence, than those which have so deeply injured the reputation of the West Indian creole. But Jamaica, with all her faults of omission and commission, offers, I believe, the best examples that can be produced of the emancipated negro; her inhabitants are more independent and better off than the inhabitants of other Islands, in which over-crowded labor or a less productive soil have kept the masses in the same position that they occupied as slaves. Here the masses have made a great step forward; and my object in the present letter is to measure that step—to describe the present civil and social condition of the people, and compare it with their condition at the time of Emancipation.

In a material sense we have the spectacle presented of a large body of ignorant, penniless prædials, elevated, by their exertions, to the rank of landed proprietors, tax-payers and voters. Of the 320,000 slaves that were liberated, only the tradesmen and head people, numbering not more than 45,000, had ever picked up the merest waifs of knowledge. The balance—field-laborers and domestics—were almost as savage and untutored as their fathers were when they were dragged from their homes on the African coast. The change they have undergone, within twenty-two years, is assuredly no sign of incapacity, no proof of indolence, no indication of unconquerable vice. At the lowest estimate that I have heard given, there are now, in the Island of Jamaica, fifty thousand small proprietors, owning, on an average, five acres of land. The improvement in *their* condition of life even a champion of Plantocracy would not ask me to point out. Yet these are the men whom, under a strange and fatal misunderstanding of their true interests, the planters would force back to field labor. The planters—I speak of them as they exhibited themselves to the world some few years ago—struck out no new path for themselves, nor devised, in a patriotic spirit, any comprehensive measure to meet and combat the deficiency of labor of which they complained; but they schemed to deprive the independent settlers of their means of livelihood, to destroy their market, and compel them to accept again the shilling a day and the Slavery of plantation work that the master condescendingly offered. It was fortunate for all parties that these schemes proved a total failure.

The latest Blue-Book returns give the number of males and females engaged in agriculture at 167,000—more than one-half of the population of the Island—tending in itself to disprove the assertion that the people are averse to the tillage of the soil; but when the further fact appears that out of this number 50,000 men, with their families, have elevated themselves to a proprietary rank, it speaks volumes, not merely in their own favor, but in favor of general intelligence and a wholesome progress. These small proprietors cannot be said to live comfortably, in our sense of the word. Their huts are often made of bamboo-sticks, thatched with cocoanut-leaves. Most of them prefer the floor to sleep upon, and few understand the enjoyment of a regular meal. They eat when they are hungry, and will sometimes take enough in the morning to last them the entire day. But I have always found them clean in their personal and domestic arrangements.

I have spoken, in former letters, of dwellings very superior to these here mentioned. I am now attempting to describe the social condition of an average Jamaica peasant, owning one or two acres, though I think a majority are proprietors of five and six. They grow provisions for themselves and families, and for the village market; they raise for sale coffee, pimento, arrowroot, fruit, vegetables, and sometimes sugar cane; they have their horses and stock, and are about as independent of labor for daily wages as it is possible for any peasantry to be. Yet there are many of them who give to the estates such labor as they can spare from their own properties. It is a transient labor with which the planter cannot expect to be satisfied, for it is insufficient for his purposes; but it is a labor which reflects no discredit upon the people, and offers no justification for the complaints that have been maliciously made against them. Statistics of exports have been brought forward to exhibit the decline of Jamaica. Statistics of exports can also be adduced in proof of the rise and progress of a middle class. I note here some of the minor articles, grown or collected now exclusively by small settlers, and institute a comparison between the exportation in 1859 and the exportation before emancipation had taken effect:

	Exports. 1834.	Exports. 1859.
Logwood, tons	8,432	14,006
Fustic, tons	2,126	2,329
Mahogany, feet	1,936	35,000
Succades, cwt	none.	279
Cocoa-nuts, number	none.	712,912
Ebony, tons	none.	28
Beeswax, cwt	none.	770
Honey, gallons	none.	6,954

Here we have an exhibition of the production of some minor staples by small settlers compared with the production of the same articles by large proprietors prior to emancipation, when attention was almost altogether turned to the cultivation of the cane. It is to be noticed that in 1853, there were 124,000 feet of mahogany exported, and that the Jamaica woods are being fast drained of this valuable timber. In the article of pimento it is also worthy of note that the exportation in 1858 exceeded by two million of pounds any yearly exportation prior to emancipation. To show the progress made by the people of Jamaica under freedom, I institute again a comparison as follows:

	Exports. 1841.	Exports. 1858.
Arrowroot, lbs	none.	72,023
Logwood, tons	9,550	12,558
Fustic, tons	394	1,638
Santa, or Shrub, gallons	none.	129
Beeswax, lbs	none.	88,967
Honey, gallons	none.	8,108
Cocoanuts, number	none.	781,422

It is but fair to exhibit here the decreased exportation of principal staples under Emancipation, viz.:

	1841.	1845.	1858.
Sugar, hhds	34,000	47,926	33,031
Rum, puncheons	11,769	16,997	18,193
Ginger, lbs	1,834,120	1,888,480	709,620
Pimento, lbs	3,595,380	7,181,220	9,465,261
Coffee, lbs	6,433,370	5,021,209	5,237,689

But these exports give a very limited idea of the industry of Jamaica settlers. The immense quantity of provisions that they grow for home consumption must be taken into account; and it is partly demonstrated by the diminished importation of necessary articles of food, as illustrated in the following table:

	Imports. 1841.	Imports. 1858.
Flour, bbls	127,820	94,038
Meal, bbls	25,995	14,081
Bread, bbls	16,000	none.
Bread, cwt	2,202	3,024
Corn, bushels	83,718	29,704
Beef, bbls	3,455	3,024
Pork, bbls	21,185	12,012

There is, indeed, a vast difference between the living of the free peasantry of Jamaica and the living of her slaves. The people enjoy luxuries now where they had not common necessaries before. The coffee, vegetables and meat that are now indispensable to them, they never so much as tasted before they were emancipated. A settler with an acre of land in cultivation estimates its value at £30 sterling a year. He grows upon it, at the same time, corn, yams, cocoas, plantains, bananas, tobacco, peas, ockro, coffee, and even sugar cane. An acre like this will support a family of seven in clothes and provisions, and enable the proprietor to save money besides. I know settlers who have accumulated by this, and no other means, £80 and £100, and the sum is generally devoted to the erection of improved dwellings. Of course their work is not as well directed, nor their produce as valuable now as it was before emancipation. They are poor farmers as yet. All their agricultural learning has come to them by instinct. Digging cane-holes was the early experience of most of them. They have not the remotest idea of economy in labor. Their implements are of the most primitive kind, and it has been a matter of the greatest surprise to me how many of them manage to manufacture sugar. I know of settlers who produce, from two or three acres, some forty barrels of sugar weighing 250 pounds each. They obtain the juice from the cane by hand-work, and I cannot describe their rude wooden implement better than calling it a huge lemon-squeezer. Their manufacture of coffee is less primitive. An ingenious mechanic of Kingston has invented a cheap coffee-cleaner, and he informed me that he sold numbers of them. His best customers, he said, were the negroes, who always came cash in hand. But in all they grow they may be held to waste five times as much as they reap. They are not an ingenious people, but they are an intelligent people, and will imitate with the greatest alacrity. They see the planters' partiality to the cultivation of sugar, and they at once determine to have their little cane piece also. Of a thousand things indigenous to Jamaica, that might be raised with great profit and no expense, they are as ignorant as children. They never reason out the fact that their soil is probably the richest in the world, and that with their five acres, and knowledge to assist them, they could produce as much as they do now with fifty acres and no knowledge. An acre of good Jamaica land can be made to yield thirty tons of grass or five hogsheads of sugar. I have seen the experiment tried; and I have been shown a quarter of an acre that yielded in value £340 sterling per annum. The soil, for general purposes, needs little attention, and four crops of provisions are gathered in the year. But the people have no opportunities to learn. No friendly settler from abroad has ever appeared among them to stimulate their exertions by showing them what science has accomplished in other lands. They know nothing of what passes beyond the limits of their little island. They are utterly without training. A spirit of emulation has never been generated among them. They have no cause for rivalry and nothing to call out their ambition. They may thank the planters for adopting a system of persecution which literally drove them into their present independent position. Their singular adhesion to the estates upon which they were born rendered it very improbable that any but the most enlightened would have ever voluntarily forsaken them for an uncertain venture. They went into the mountains, built their own huts, and cleared their own lands, and from that time to this, they have worked steadily up to their light. It is not their fault that that light is weak, for they only conquered their independence and all the knowledge they have acquired in face of determined opposition, and in defiance of hostile legislation. Let me not be mistaken. I am not setting up the West Indian creole as an object for hero-worship. I do not place him on an equality with the American or the Englishman. His courage to face labor, his perseverence under difficulty, and his power to overcome obstacles are but hesitating, halting steps, when compared with the Anglo-Saxon's rapid and determined strides. I do not say, because I do not know, how far judicious training will remedy the negro's defects of character and judgment. I simply vindicate his actions as those of a reasonable and intelligent being, fully capable of comprehending his own interests, of managing his own business, and of appreciating the blessings of freedom. I think that the position of the Jamaica peasant, in 1860, is a standing rebuke to those who, wittingly or unwittingly, encourage the vulgar lie that the African cannot possibly be elevated. The American writer who could be found to say that "any attempt to improve his condition was warring against an immutable law of Nature," should come here to study more closely the object of his sage conclusion. I think the creoles of Jamaica have disproved, by their own acts, the calumny of a hostile interest, that they don't work. The most ignorant work whenever they can get work. There are fully twenty thousand, of both sexes, who work for the estates, and who may still be regarded as a laboring class. There are probably fifteen thousand who work as domestics. There are three thousand at work now upon the roads, where scarcity of labor and idleness of employes are made no grounds of complaint. The small proprietors work on their own lands and on the estates also whenever they can. Very large numbers work as merchants, mechanics and tradesmen, and not a few of the ex-slaves of Jamaica, or their children, are members of the Legislature and fill high offices under Government. In the Assembly alone there are seventeen black and colored members out of a total of forty-seven. The whole people of Jamaica work, and if their work is often misdirected and wasteful, the blame does not surely rest with the unlettered classes. They work, as I said before, up to the light they possess, and when I look at the feebleness of that light, I am utterly amazed at the progress they have made.

It would be false to deny that the most deplorable ignorance prevails throughout the lower orders of society, and especially among the field-laborers. How could it be otherwise when the planters' policy has been to keep the people uninstructed, and the Government has never even encouraged education, much less insisted upon it as one of the most important of reciprocal duties between a free State and its citizens. No general system of public instruction has been introduced in Jamaica, and it is surely unreasonable to expect that this people, or any other people, could acquire a knowledge that has never been placed within their reach. It is estimated that there are 65,000 children in Jamaica, between the ages of five and fifteen, and for their education the Legislature voted last year the sum of £2,950—less than a shilling for the instruction of each child during a space of twelve months. About 7,000 scholars were benefited by this grant,—the schools in connection with the Church of England getting two-thirds, and the Dissenters one-third, although five persons go to "chapel" where one goes to "church." The total number of scholars receiving instruction at the present time is barely 20,000, of whom 13,000 are educated by different charities, missions and private subscriptions. It is deemed discourteous "to look a gift horse in the mouth," and the Creoles of Jamaica, I suppose, must be thankful for the crumbs of learning they are allowed to pick up. The Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Moravian, Baptist, Independent, and, though last, not least, the American Missions, are all doing good in their way. Within four years past the number of scholars attending their schools has considerably increased: while within one year past the number of scholars attending the schools supported by Government has decreased nearly thirty per cent. But all these schools are of a sectarian character. If they do good, they also do harm, by encouraging a sectarian prejudice most injurious, in my judgment, to the best interests of the negro population. At the present moment there are populous districts in the island without any schools at all, and others where the schools already in existence are in debt, unable to pay for teachers, and will be compelled to close unless they receive some timely assistance. If this neglect to instruct the rising generation is so glaring to-day, when civilization everywhere admits the principle that a free Government can only rest on the basis of popular intelligence, how much greater was the neglect, ten or twenty years ago, when the education of the masses in Jamaica was deemed unnecessary and impolitic! The natural intelligence of the negro is not disputed, at least in this island; why not, then, improve it? The desire of the people to learn cannot be denied, with the fact in view that 200,000 out of a population of 350,000 attend the different places of worship every Sabbath day. It is only at the point where the moral responsibility of the untutored negro ceases and the duty of the Government begins, that we find a deplorable lack of common prudence and common sense. The old Plantocracy, with wretched foresight, opposed the training and education of a people upon whose training and education their own prosperity depended, and the governing classes of to-day seem inclined to follow their example. If they do, they can only reap the same bitter disappointment. When Government fails, as it fails in Jamaica, to care for human life, and to see with unaccountable apathy the country destitute of medical aid, it is not surprising that the population should exhibit an annual decrease. When Government fails, as it fails in Jamaica, to give any consideration to popular education, it is not surprising that vice and immorality should alarmingly prevail. Under a rule of such pernicious neglect, it is not surprising that the Governor, in proroguing the Legislative session of 1858, should say, "that in many of the county districts the people are abandoned to the spells and debasing superstitions of the working of Obeah and Myalism, and to the scarcely less injurious practices of other ignorant empirics of the lowest grade." I am only surprised that the great middle class of Jamaica—the small landed proprietors, the mechanics and tradesmen of the island—should have been able in the face of so many obstacles and such mountains of opposition, to compass the difficulties that surrounded them, and emerge from a darkness that still envelops many of their less fortunate and weaker brethren.

If I have presented a faithful picture of the civil and social condition of the Jamaica creoles, the reader will infer that education in the Island is too partial, and general intelligence too limited, for the establishment of a purely Democratic Government. Universal suffrage must fail where the mass of the people are unenlightened. It seems to me that the very best form of Government for Jamaica is the one on the British model that she now enjoys. Every voter has a stake in the country. His intelligence and industry are to a certain extent guaranteed by the required property qualification. The election law now in force, and passed in 1858, is a decided improvement on previous enactments of a similar nature. Under its provisions a voter must possess a freehold of a clear rental of £6 sterling a year, or he must pay £20 rent, or have an annual income derivable from business of £50, or, finally, he must pay taxes to the extent of £2 per annum. There are probably 50,000 freeholders in Jamaica with a clear income of £6 a year, but the number of actual voters does not exceed 3,000. A tax of ten shillings *per capita* for registration explains the discrepancy. The negro does not care so much about voting as to be willing to pay Government ten shillings for the privilege. The principle of taxing a vote may not be considered orthodox; but it is the only tax to which the country people are liable, and I am satisfied that the plan will work better in Jamaica than one which would throw open the polls, without discrimination, to the entire population.

Of past Legislatures I need scarcely speak, after exhibiting some of the duties they have failed to perform. It is not to be supposed that Jamaica legislation is perfect now, because it is no longer the exclusive prerogative of the Plantocracy. It is, in fact, most wretchedly imperfect. Planters, too, of the right sort, are much needed in both Houses. The island depends—no one can doubt the fact—upon the extension of sugar cultivation for a revival of prosperity. The sugar interest must always be a predominating interest. The error, in times past, was believing it to be an exclusive interest. But the men who represent it must utterly forsake the policy of their predecessors, and leave the track in which they fancied they might forever travel. The work of developing the resources of Jamaica has yet to be performed, but it will never be performed by non-resident planters. It must be done by men who can consent to make the island their home, and if it is not done by whites, it will be done by blacks. But the governing classes have to learn, above all things, that the extension of knowledge is the truest political economy, and that one intelligent free man will contribute more towards the prosperity of a country than a dozen ignorant serfs.

The Government of Jamaica is possibly better than the pure oligarchy of Barbados; but the latter island has advantages in a dense population that the former does not possess. In Barbados the plantocracy are still able to rule as they please; in Jamaica they have been borne down by an independent middle class, who would not be denied their rights or defrauded of their privileges. In Barbados the prejudices of caste are bitter in the extreme; in Jamaica, they exist in a modified form. But they must be altogether swept away entirely if the colony is ever to attain a position of enlightened prosperity, and a "brown party," a "black party," or a "white party" must be discarded from the political index. There are other defects in Jamaica legislation, but only one that I shall notice. Members of Assembly are not required to live or hold property in their constituencies, and the consequence is that the House is controlled by town lawyers and traders, who think much more about the loaves and fishes than about any plan that can be devised for the island's redemption.

W. G. S.

ABOUT GEMS.

Varieties, Peculiarities and Values of the Precious Stones.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on the "Lost Arts," essays to prove that our modern knowledge of science and art is but a revival of the wisdom of Egypt, and only a partial revival at that. He argues that the builders of the Pyramids knew many great secrets that yet remain sealed to this generation, which vaunts itself so boldly upon its superior genius; demonstrates that an Egyptian color-mixer produced enduring tints which Paris cannot equal; that the Erie Canal was foreshadowed by a smaller ditch that tapped the Nile; that railroads are as old as Thebes; and, in short, that Egypt originated and we imitate. A curious illustration of Mr. Phillips' theory is to be found in Dr. Feuchtwanger's book on the History of Gems. According to the wise orator, everything the nineteenth century owns is thousands of years old, and according to the learned Doctor, as the earliest mention of precious stones is in the Bible, so we find that "the Hebrews borrowed the names of their gems from the Egyptians." Accepting these authorities, each being excellent in his way, it is clearly impossible to avoid a candid admission that the Pyramid-men knew almost everything, and that the becoming attitude of the moderns is one of profound humility. We are certain of but two original inventions of this century—a New-York Common Council and a New-York daily newspaper; for we take leave to doubt if even Mr. Phillips will contend that Thebes was cursed by the prototype of the former, or blessed with the enterprise of the latter; and Dr. Feuchtwanger certainly will not controvert the proposition, for his business lies with Gems.

The Doctor, having settled the question of Gem-nomenclature by referring its origin to Egypt, proceeds to tell us what are and what are not "real" gems; how many are known as semi-precious stones; how the lapidary distinguishes the true from the false, and what are the values, colors, weights, sizes, peculiarities and properties of minerals which are commonly classed as Gems. A great deal of information has been compressed into a small compass by our erudite Doctor, who may be regarded as a happy compound of the lapidary, jeweler, mineralogist, chemist and author,—a gentleman who makes a very clear story of everything which he begins to explain, and contrives to pour a flood of light upon the dullest of the gems he handles. He tells us that *sixteen* minerals are generally considered real gems. First in rank is the Diamond; then the Sapphire, (the only gem named in Scripture which corresponds with the descriptions given in the modern books,) and, succeeding these in regular order, the following: Chrysoberyl, Spinelle, Emerald, Beryl, Topaz, Zircon, Garnet, Tourmaline, Rubellite, Essonite, Cordierite, Iolite, Quartz, and Chrysolite,—sixteen minerals which fulfill the definition of the word "Gem" in the lapidary's list.

The omissions from this catalogue of certain other stones which are popularly called gems, will strike the reader. Neither the turquoise nor the onyx, the agate nor the carnelian, nor chalcedony, nor some dozen others, appear in the first rank. Failing to possess the qualities (1) of vivid color, (2) a high degree of lustre, or "fire," and (3) hardness, these stones are styled "semi-precious;" differing from "real" gems in the particulars named, not less than by their occurrence in formless masses. Bearing in mind, therefore, the distinction which our author draws between real gems and semi-precious stones, we are prepared to understand why conventional values *may* exalt the second class above the first. When this happens, the value is always conventional, depending upon unusual properties of size, color, or rarity. Thus: the diamond always has an exact value, arising from the inherent virtue of the stone, while the contrary is the rule with the onyx or carnelian. A diamond is a diamond, under any circumstances, worth precisely so many dollars per carat:—an onyx may be valuable in consequence of remarkable size, or the turquoise priceless for the history attaching to it; but neither onyx nor turquoise is worth so much to the finder as the roughest diamond or the dullest emerald.

Color, gravity, hardness, define the quality of gems. There are limpid gems, and red gems; gems yellow, green, blue, violet, brown and black; and gems distinguished for variety of shading. The lapidary employs three principal tests for the determination of values, viz.: the fusibility of a gem, with or without a flux; its behavior before the blowpipe, and the action of acids upon it. Sometimes, these tests are ineffectual, in consequence of the obstinacy of certain stones which will yield to nothing, and so must perforce be ranked among the first-rates.

The hardest of the gems, the Diamond, depends for its value upon two qualities—color, and purity or transparency. A diamond is ranked in one of three classes, according to its approach towards perfection. Thus, a diamond of the "first water" is one which is free from even the slightest faults, and it stands highest in price. One of the "second water," although it may be clear and limpid, is marred by dark spots, clouds or flaws. One of the "third water" may be limpid, but injured by several material faults, such as tints of gray, brown, yellow, green, blue or black. The price of diamonds, says Dr. Feuchtwanger, is determined in trade by examining their characters accurately, and by subsequent classification under the first, second or third rank. The value is increased by a perfect and regular cut, and also by the form of the stone. A brilliant is dearer than a rose diamond, and the latter again is dearer than the thick and table-stone. The facets of the brilliant also influence the price; once-cut, it presents a smaller row of facets, and hence is less valuable, by two degrees, than the stone that is thrice-cut. Skill in cutting has made great progress in modern times, so that the weight of a diamond is not now reduced in anything like the degree that formerly prevailed. For example, the famous Regent diamond weighed, when rough, 410 carats; cut, it weighs only 136 carats: while the Kohinoor and South Star were reduced only to one-half the original weight in cutting, the former now weighing 82 carats and the latter 124, against their respective weights, when rough, of 186 and 254 carats. Here, then, modern skill combines with the inherent value of the gem to increase its price. A good white diamond of two carats and perfect lustre, now sells for $300 to $350; one of three carats, from $500 to $600; one of five carats, from $1,000 to $1,200. Royal treasuries hold the largest diamonds that have been found, and the value of these kingly gems is fabulous. The largest is the Great Mogul's; its size that of half a hen's egg; its weight, 297 carats and a fraction over, and its estimated value nearly $2,500,000. The Orlow, formerly the property of the Shah of Persia, now owned by the Russian Crown, weighs 194¾ carats, and cost $450,000, besides an annuity of $20,000. The Regent or Pitt diamond, belonging to the crown of France, weighs 136¾ carats, is of the first water, absolutely faultless, and is valued at upwards of $2,000,000. The Sancy, also belonging to the French crown, is a very beautiful specimen, weighing 56½ carats, and valued at $250,000. The Kohinoor lost nearly one-third of its original weight in re-cutting, but is worth any amount one pleases to name, from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. It was a little present to the Queen of England from the East India Company, after that rapacious Corporation had rifled the effects of Runjeet Singh.

Dr. Feuchtwanger devotes many pages to a history of wonderful diamonds, grouping a collection of statistical facts in an entertaining fashion; but we leave him, in his riches, with a brief reference to his concluding "item." In 1851, our author visited the London Exhibition, and improved his stay by exploring the treasure vaults (by permission) of Messrs. Blogg & Martin, the celebrated diamond-brokers. He says: "My eyes were dazzled by three bags, weighing about five pounds each, of diamonds; most of them cut in the East Indies, and weighing from ten to twenty carats each. They were not put in market, but kept as reserve, and the value of that lot could not have been less than half a million pounds sterling ($2,500,000.) I beheld many unique curiosities in hemitrope crystals and macle diamonds; many thousand carats of rough crystals of diamonds, from one grain to twenty carats, all assorted in packages; besides an immense supply of perfect rubies, of ten carats and upwards." He adds: "The sight of so many valuable gems made a lasting impression upon me." Very likely it did!

Sapphire has chiefly two colors—blue and red. This gem withstands the blow-pipe, is not attacked by the strongest mineral acids, but fuses with borax and salt of phosphorus. It is polished with diamond-powder. When the color is red, it is called a Ruby; when blue, Oriental Sapphire, with four subdivisions—male, female, water and cat Sapphire. Its proportionate value is next to that of the diamond; the Oriental ruby standing highest in value, and when perfect, and exceeding three carats, is generally as dear as a diamond of equal weight and quality. A poor man, who dealt in wooden spoons, picked up a specimen in Bengal, which is now among the Imperial treasures of France, very pure, and worth 100,000 francs. Two great sapphires, belonging to Miss Burdett Coutts, valued at 750,000 francs, were on view at the Paris Exhibition in 1855.

The Topaz presents eight varieties. Those most esteemed are the rose-red and the white, or "water-drops." The value has depreciated in consequence of the large supplies obtained from Brazil, the average yield of that country being forty pounds annually. The largest known topaz is in the possession of the Great Mogul, weighing 157¾ carats, and worth $60,000.

The Emerald depends for its value upon size, fine color and vivid lustre. A specimen which possesses those qualities in perfection is fitted for use in the most expensive kinds of jewelry. The price of this gem has been reduced by the product of the mines of Peru, but good specimens command high values, and the rates have lately increased. An emerald of four grains sells for about $20; one of sixteen grains for $200, and one of forty-eight grains for $1,000. The gem is easily imitated, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the genuine from the false. Dr. Feuchtwanger is so indiscreet as to give a recipe for making "the best imitation." We decline to reproduce it.

And here, dropping the catalogue of gems, we are tempted to turn to that part of the Doctor's book which treats of *Pastes*. Pastes are imitations of gems, and, according to our author, who seems to be an adept in the art, it is an easy task to adorn one's self with precious stones at a nominal cost. The basis of the imitations, he tells us, is a fine, pure and white glass composition, called Strass, after its inventor, Strass, of Strasburgh, who attained the object of sundry experiments by achieving perfect imitations of the "real" gems in the three particulars of hardness, specific gravity and refraction of light. Strass, the basis of the pastes, is a compound of silex, potash, borax, red-lead, and sometimes arsenic. For imitating the colored gems, various coloring ingredients are employed. "Numerous establishments," adds the Doctor, "in Germany and France, are now engaged in the manufacture of the Strass and colored pastes, each of which possesses secrets, acquired by experience, for producing these articles *in the greatest perfection*." This *naive* statement is curiously similar to the announcements of certain distinguished chemists, who engage to "produce the rarest wines and brandies" by the use of two quarts of essence to a barrel of alcohol:—yet if Miss Flora McFlimsey is guilty of wearing a paste necklace which not one person in fifty can distinguish from the genuine, there is no good reason why Mr. Gunnybags should not regale himself upon "imitation" Sherry.

It is but an act of common justice to the Doctor to add that he administers a salutary caution to the buyer of gems, and gives four rules for distinguishing between the genuine and "bogus" article. This caution is the more necessary, from the author's candid admission that he has himself been deceived by imitation gems, the specific gravity of which had been made equal to that of the genuine stones. The rules for detection of false gems are as follows: 1. Degree of hardness. A false gem is immediately attacked by fine quartz sand sprinkled upon a grinding-wheel, or may be scratched by a real onyx. 2. Small air-bubbles in the pastes may be detected with a good magnifying glass. 3. The cold touch (pressure of the finger) will never remain for any length of time on the pastes, as it will on the real gem. 4. The breath remains much longer on the pastes, on account of their bad conducting power, than on the real gems. These are the leading rules. Superadded to them are the tests by specific gravity and electricity. Electricity indicates the quality of a gem by the length of its continuance, for real gems retain the electric influence, after being rubbed, from six to thirty-two hours; while the pastes retain it only from forty to sixty minutes.

The purchaser, thus doubly fortified by the knowledge that imitations so closely approach the originals that detection is difficult, yet that infallible rules exist by which he may guide his judgment, has only himself to blame if, instead of wearing an emerald, he has been put off with a base imitation. The best rule of all is, to buy at the best places, pay the biggest prices, and be sure of the article you get. A very excellent general precaution would be the careful reading of Dr. Feuchtwanger's excellent book.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

Iron Buildings—Inventions—Discussions, &c.—Miscellaneous.

There was a fair attendance of members at the meeting last week. The President, Mr. C. Nelson, being absent, Mr. Bruce was elected Chairman.

Mr. Brown exhibited an invention which had for its object the better instructing of the rising generation of infants in reading, spelling and numbers. It consisted of a large square frame, divided into three spaces; one large space occupying the bottom of the frame, and two smaller ones occupying the top. Across the lower frame perpendicular wires were placed, and across the top spaces horizontal wires. The lower space is for the purpose of teaching the little ones to read, and is done in this wise. Upon the perpendicular wires are placed little square blocks, which revolve easily upon the wires; upon the first four perpendicular rows of blocks are painted objects, such as a lion, a dog, cat, &c. As each block has four sides, upon which is an object, and there are four columns, there is 240 outline objects in all. Upon the blocks in the corresponding columns in the same space are printed words. When the object is presented by the teacher to the pupils, upon which he is expected to enlarge, in order to obtain the attention of the children, he, at the same time, turns to them the block upon which is the word expressing the object. Thus the child has at once before it the object and the word representing it.

By turning all the blocks in a horizontal line with the object, a sentence is made, expressing some idea in reference to that object. The method of teaching the children to spell, and the use of numbers, is somewhat similar. Mr. Brown claimed this as a synthetic in opposition to the analytic method of teaching children to read. In this method, the eye, as well as the ear, was taught to recognize correct spelling.

Mr. Godwin said that the invention struck him rather favorably. Some scholars who could spell well by the ear, could not detect mis-spelling by the eye. Some time since, he had visited a public school, and had examined the first class in spelling, and tested them by requesting them to write the words upon their slates, and out of 18 scholars to whom were given twelve words to spell only two spelt them all correctly. He, however, did not wish it reported, for the honor of our public schools. For the good of our public schools, if not for their honor, we determined we would report it. Others, however, were not particularly impressed with the advantages of Mr. Brown's invention, although no ready to condemn it.

Mr. Ayres, representing Mr. Bogardus, the man of iron buildings, read a paper upon the subject of iron buildings, this being a continuation of the same subject had under discussion at the last meeting of the Association. He said that iron buildings came into being during the present century, and were the demand of the age. The frequency of fires, especially in cities, demanded fireproof buildings, and the value of building lots made a saving of space an object of great importance.

Mr. Bogardus, in the erection of iron buildings, had in view not only economy and usefulness, but he took into consideration the artistic effect to be produced by the use of iron for building purposes. It could be moulded in any form, and made to imitate or excel the best specimens of chiseled stone, and at a great saving in cost. A cast-iron column, made of iron of ordinary hardness, would rise to the height of several miles before its own weight would crush it. With such enormous strength, there need only be employed skill and knowledge to render an iron building, beyond all comparison, the strongest that can be made. Iron buildings are secure against lightning, as the electricity diffuses itself all over the surface of the building, and thus loses all its intensity and power of injury. The impervious nature of iron prevents dampness and mildew.

Mr. Ayres related an incident connected with the burning of an iron building in San Francisco, Cal. The interior of the building was entirely burned out, and the walls were left standing. The firemen, fearing to leave the walls towering at so great a height above the sidewalk, set to work to pull the walls down. They worked at them for some time, but they did not come down. They finally attached ropes to the top of the building, and pulled with their united strength upon it, but the iron building withstood all their efforts. The iron walls were finally removed, piece by piece, and erected upon another site.

The effect of expansion of iron upon iron buildings was then discussed; Mr. Ayres maintaining that the expansion of iron in the ordinary temperature of our climate was not sufficient to be perceptible in the building, or cause any injury, in proof of which he mentioned Harper's Building, in Pearl-street.

Mr. Reed stated that in England they were building an iron fort at the mouth of the Thames, which was supposed to be ball-proof. The fort being constructed in the form of a circle, and the iron pieces dove-tailed together.

Mr. Garry thought that the architecture of the present day was favorable to the use of iron in buildings. The style of architecture at present tended to a modification of Italian. We had large windows and narrow spaces between. Iron for this purpose was the best possible material to be used.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday evening, is "Expansion of Bodies."

EXPANSION BY HEAT.

A meeting of the Polytechnic Association held on Wednesday evening last, owing to the rain, and probably to the additional fact that Thursday evening is the regular time for meeting, there was but a small attendance present.

The subject of the evening was the expansion of bodies by heat.

Mr. Veeder mentioned an instance related to him by an eminent machinist, residing in Troy, of a rod of iron, such as used in the support of buildings, breaking in six pieces on being dropped to the ground in cold weather. He was also on the steamer *Knickerbocker*, going up the river, when the connecting rod of the engine to the shaft broke in two places. He took the pains of examining it with the engineer of the steamer, and found that it presented the appearance of the honeycomb—open, porous. A gentleman present at the time thought it looked like welding. He suggested that iron should be changed after undergoing many successive concussions, as its liability to finally give way might be increased by such concussions, and referred to the possibility of the Niagara Bridge giving way at some future time from this cause. He had witnessed a broken bridge on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, the timbers of which appeared to be perfectly sound, but which probably fell from being weakened by successive concussions. Iron might be affected in the same way.

Mr. Dibbin said that iron to be strong should be pure. All foreign substances weakened it, and caused it to be more readily affected by heat and cold. Highly carbonized iron would expand nearly double what cast iron would. Iron was weakened by expansion and contraction in this wise. When the iron expanded the particles of iron separated, and when it contracted the particles did not assume the same relative position. The iron crystallized, and its strength was greatly reduced. The purest iron should be used in making bridges. He had lately bought some fine Sweedish iron, which was recommended to him as the best iron made; when it broke the fibres pulled out like the fibres of wood, and not like crystals as in carbonized iron.

Dr. Young considered caloric a universal solvent, and thought his opinion would be finally recognized as true. The iron became crystallized owing to a charge of temperature. Winter was more injurious than Summer to iron structures, for the cold had a tendency to draw apart the particles.

Mr. Garvey did not think that caloric was a fluid, but was merely matter in motion. Electricity and other agencies of heat were different phases of motion.

Dr. Young replied by saying that the nature of caloric was not fully known. Whether it was a fluid or not was a mooted point; but the fact was known that heat applied to iron in sufficient degree did cause it to become a fluid. Caloric had a different affinity for all substances. Steam was water dissolved in caloric. All substances dissolved would crystallize after being absorbed by the solvent to a certain point. Iron dissolved in caloric crystallized in the same manner.

Owing to the interest that appeared to be taken in the subject, the same subject is to be continued for consideration at the next meeting.

Southern Speculations as to the Result of the Political Canvass.

Correspondence of the (Columbia) South Carolinian.

Washington, Friday, April 27, 1860.

The faces of the Democrats here are visibly elongating at the news from Charleston. A general smash-up there seems to be inevitable. A great many of the faithful are wondering what will come after the shipwreck of the great Democracy. The Republicans are in ecstacies, and anticipate an easy victory. Those who look beneath the surface think they see the beginning of a revolution which will break the confederacy to pieces. The question is asked, Will the South be united? If not united, what will be the effect of the election of Seward? There, again, the question is asked, Is this Territorial question, of which the great Democracy is dying, a question of practical importance? Will Slavery advance or not into new Territories under the policy of Congressional protection? *The general impression is that there is nothing practical, because there is no territory open adapted to slave labor.* It is thought there will be four Presidential tickets in the field.

1. The Southern Ticket.
2. The Douglas Democratic.
3. The Southern Opposition, called Constitutional Union.
4. The Black Republican.

Supposing these four tickets run, conjectures are already indulged in as to their respective strength. The Southern ticket, it is thought, may carry South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia. The other Southern States, it is thought, may be carried by the Douglas Democracy or the Constitutional Union Party. If Houston is run as an independent candidate, as is not unlikely, he may carry Texas. Seward *is likely to carry enough of the Northern States to secure his election.* If not, the two, three or four States he loses will go for the Douglas Democracy. If Seward fails to get a majority in the electoral colleges, then the election goes into the House. If the election goes into the House, none will likely be made. The Senate will have to elect a Vice-President. This will probably be the Southern man who may be running on the Douglas ticket. Should the antagonism which is manifesting itself so distinctly in the Democratic Party operate in the Senate, no election of Vice-President may be effected. In the election of President by the House, the choice lies between the three highest while in the Electoral College. The Senate must choose between the two highest. The most experienced observers think the next six months is pregnant with more important consequences to the South than any other times in our history. Some of Douglas' friends say the best thing that can happen for him, is that his nomination should be met by the nomination of a Southern ticket. That Douglas will then be held up North and South as the only Union candidate, and the Black Republican and Southern ticket as the disunion ticket. That this position will compel the conservative men South and North to rally to the support of Douglas, and thus secure his election. This is, I think, taking a more flattering view of things than the future will justify.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Springfield *Republican*, of the 26th, tells of the following curious freaks played by electricity: "About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the heavy snow-squall prevailing at the time, a singular phenomenon was observed at the telegraph-office in this city. A strange ticking noise was heard coming from the 'switch,' where most of the wires running through the office are connected. The sound was loud and similar to that produced by steam raising the lid of a kettle of boiling water, in escaping. The operator commenced 'testing' the various wires, and found that the noise proceeded from a wire that was 'open' or disconnected in the Springfield office, and running only to Hartford, where it was also open. From this wire the operator received a shock that completely paralyzed his arm, and at the same time a spark of intense brilliancy was emitted from the end of one of his fingers. This noise and the heavy current upon the wire disappeared simultaneously with the squall. There was nothing about the switch that could have vibrated so as to produce the sound, and even if there had been, electricity was never before known to make such a noise under like circumstances. Upon calling the attention of the Hartford operator to the fact, he tested, and reported similarly, adding that there must be something peculiar about that wire, for his arm was nearly broken."

The new building for the Baltimore corn and flour exchange was occupied for business purposes on the 1st. It has fronts of 52 feet on South-street and Bowly's wharf, and a depth of 130 feet on Wood-street, and is two stories high. The principal part is on South-street, though there is an entrance from Bowly's wharf. The lower front is of handsomely foliated iron columns, and the upper story of brick work, painted in imitation of drab stone, with heavy projected cornice around the entire fronts. The first floor is divided into two large storerooms and seven offices, while the whole of the upper floor will be used for the purpose of the exchange.

Mr. A. H. Rozier, a Virginian, stopping at the National Hotel in Washington, became engaged in conversation with one Turner, a well-known sporting character, and was invited by him to his lodgings. While there Turner insisted on having a game of cards with Rozier, but the latter declined. He was incautious enough, however, to display a $100 bill which Turner got possession of under pretext of desiring to examine whether it was good. He pronounced it counterfeit and refused to give it up. By appealing to the police Rozier finally recovered his money.

A heavily loaded passenger train passing over the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad on the 30th, was saved from being thrown off the track by the exertions of a little boy. He had perceived that a rail had been displaced, and taking his station near the dangerous spot, waited in a pelting rain for two hours, when he arrested the attention of the engineer in charge of the approaching train by vigorously waving his hat and handkerchief.

The engineer of a locomotive attached to a freight train on the Central Road, when near Batavia, a few nights since, was startled by a sudden crash and the extinction of the head light. An examination at the next stopping place showed a wild pigeon had flown against the glass before the light with such force that it made as clean a hole as a bullet would have made. The pigeon was found in this singular trap.

One Ramon Martinez, keeper of a coffee house in New-Orleans, was lately fined $1,000 for selling liquor to Slaves. He coolly paid the money and went his way. Testimony was brought up to show that he had a back room with a secret entrance for negroes, and that when an officer appeared in the front room, the signal was given by pulling the chord of a little bell, which was sure to send the darkies flying out the back way where they entered.

We learn from the Louisville *Courier* that a great excitement has arisen in Jeffersonville, opposite that city, on account of the practice by the keepers of the Penitentiary of taking the convicts outside the walls and hiring them out for any purpose, at prices lower than are paid to common laborers. The citizens remonstrated without effect.

On the petition of Hon. William Willis and other citizens of Maine, the new fort now being erected in Portland Harbor by the United States Government has been named Fort Gorges, in honor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, "the original proprietor of the Province of Mayne, and the father of English colonization in America."

Abraham N. Kingsbury, who was convicted, a few years since, of robbing Gen. Halsey, of Ithaca, of some $10,000 or $12,000 worth of jewelry, railroad bonds, &c., at Congress Hall, Saratoga, has escaped from Clinton Prison. He obtained, in some way, a suit of plain clothes and a false moustache, and thus disguised, walked boldly out of the yard, and was not missed till night.

The people of Perth Amboy, N. J., have recently held a public meeting to discuss the best means of inducing mechanics and manufacturers to establish themselves in that ancient little city, and avail themselves of its great natural advantages for the prosecution of various kinds of business. They have also appointed a committee to take suitable measures for this purpose.

The farmers of Onondaga County have lost a large number of sheep by dogs during the past Winter, in the neighborhood of Liverpool. Mr. William H. Harris has lost about one half of his flock of nearly 200, and his damage is at least $800. Within the circuit of two miles, about 250 sheep have been slaughtered, involving a loss of $1,200.

The Muscatine (Iowa) *Journal* has several fonts of job type which once belonged to Lovejoy, who was murdered at Alton, Ill., and whose press was thrown into the river by a mob in 1837. The platen of that press is now carefully preserved in the Keokuk *Gate City* office.

In Baltimore the whole number of building improvements issued during the month of April was 283, of which 179 were for three-story dwellings, 86 for two-story, 6 for stores, 6 for shops, 1 for a church, 1 for a hall, 2 for planing-mills, and 2 for factories.

The Railroad conductor, by whose negligence the accident on the Grand Trunk Railroad occurred last week, near Stratford, Canada, has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter; the Coroner's jury finding a verdict calling for the issue of such a warrant.

Dr. J. W. Weldon, of Missouri, has purchased of Capt. Moore, at a high figure, the celebrated race-horse *Marengo*, by imp. *Sovereign* out of *Isabella* by *Boston*; his grand-dam the renowned *Eliza Jenkins*, the dam of many distinguished racers.

The Douglas Democrats of Hartford became prematurely jubilant on Tuesday night over the rumored nomination of their favorite by the Charleston Convention. One hundred guns were fired before a contradiction of the statement reached the city.

The Southwestern Agricultural Association has determined to hold a Horse Fair in Kentucky this Spring. The Louisville *Courier* says that large premiums will be offered; among them one of $500 for the finest blooded stallion.

It is proposed to erect in Louisville, Ky., an Observatory in connection with the Commercial Institute chartered by the last Legislature of Kentucky. Mr. Myers, the head of the Commercial Institute, has taken the matter in hand.

A bear, the carcase of which weighed 300 pounds, was shot on the 17th ult., near Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass. His hide sold for $15, and his meat for 16 cents per pound.

Two hundred and twenty-five eight-wheeled cars loaded with coal arrived in one train at Piedmont, Md., over the Georges Creek Railroad, on the 30th ult.

A fire at Hannibal, Mo., April 27, destroyed 13 buildings, chiefly dwellings; loss about $10,000.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Paez has received a letter from an influential gentleman in Caraccas, requesting him to accept the recall of the Venezuelan Government. The writer says: "We want you, we want you to give us not that peace which follows in the train of victory, for that we already have, but that peace in our hearts and homes which can only be the result of brotherly conduct. Come to us, then, General, and bring with you that great 'olive branch' of which Venezuela is so greatly in need to-day, and which your arm alone has power to wield. All, all, will gladly accept it."

The remains of Ex-Gov. Robinson, on arriving in Bennington, Vt., on Saturday evening, were received by an immense crowd of citizens. The bells tolled, and the citizens followed in solemn procession. The eulogy was pronounced by President Hopkins, of Williams College.

Prof. Felton entered upon his duties as President of Harvard College at the beginning of the present term, March 1. His formal inauguration will take place on Monday, 28th inst. Mr. Henry Lee, Jr., has been appointed by the Corporation as Chief Marshal on the occasion.

The Troy *Budget* states that a young River-street merchant in that city has just drawn a prize of $4,700 in the lottery.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
REMOVED TO NO. 45 MURRAY-ST.
300 CASES STRAW GOODS AT AUCTION
THIS DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

97 VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—

On 1st-av.—4 gore lots, S. W. cor 122d-st.
On 4th-av.—14 fine " between 97th and 127 sts.
On 60th-st.—6 " " S. S., 100 ft. west of 1st-av.
On 111th-st.—3 " " " 395 " " 5th av.
On 122d-st.—8 " " N. S., between 1st and 4th-avs.
On 123d-st.—12 " " N. & S. S., " " " "
On 124th st.—11 " " " " " 3d and 5th "
On 125th-st.—6 " " N. S., 105 ft. east of 3d-av.
On 126th-st.—4 " " " 200 " " " 6th-av.
On 129th-st.—23 " " S. S., between 2d and 4th avs.
On 130th-st.—6 " " N. S., 185 ft. west of 5th-av.

Sale absolute. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 61 3D-AV., 42D 43D AND 44TH-ST. LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Third-av.—14 desirable lots, east side, between 42d and 44th sts.

On Forty second st.—(100 ft.)—14 lots north side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On Forty third-st.—22 lots north and south side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On Forty-fourth-st.—11 lots south side side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

Title perfect. About 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS

ON 28TH-ST. AND EAST RIVER
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 15, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of E. Ketchum, Esq., referee:

12 valuable lots of land, situate on the northerly side of 28th-st., and commencing 100 feet east of 1st-av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also—1 valuable lot adjoining, 10 feet 9 inches in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Together with the water right in front of the same, between the bulk-head and Avenue A, being a space of 202 feet 3 inches. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps, with full particulars, at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

Being the entire furniture of a private family, removed from 31st-st., for convenience of sale.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., the above furniture, comprising elegant rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle and plush; elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood piano-forte, French plate mirrors, Aubusson medalion, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; rosewood secretary and library bookcases, rosewood centre tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, enameled chamber suites, mahogany sofas and chairs, curtains and cornices, hair and straw mattresses, feather beds, crockery, glass ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ALSO,

New and second-hand furniture remaining from previous sales, comprising a general assortment, chandeliers, &c., to be positively sold without ANY RESERVE WHATEVER, as it is POSITIVELY THE LAST SALE we shall hold in our present salesroom; as we remove on Monday to our NEW and SPACIOUS SALESROOM, No. 144 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

166 VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES,

Situated on First-avenue, Avenue A, 111th, 112th, 113th and 114th sts.
ALSO, VALUABLE WATER-RIGHTS,
At auction, on TUESDAY, 15th May, instant,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
By order of Daniel T. Pong, Esq., Assignee.
THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,

Irving Buildings Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 7 at 4 o'clock,

The remaining portion of the private library of the late Rev. Prof. Geo. Bush, consisting of a rare assemblage of Theological, Biblical, Philological, Exegetical and Classical works. Also, a collection of choice books in general literature.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 130 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, AT NO. 808 BROADWAY,

On THURSDAY, 10th inst.,

Comprising the entire stock of Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, to close the business. Persons wishing the best quality of rosewood and other furniture will find it advantageous to attend the sale. Particulars in a few days.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture at public auction, the property of a gentleman leaving the City. W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on MONDAY, May 7, at the elegant residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av.—sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—the catalogue comprising the largest and richest assortment of household furniture and works of art offered at auction this season, viz., 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood drawing-room suite, etageres, mirrors, bookcase, centre tables, velvet carpets, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, lace curtains, oil-paintings, bronzes, china vases, card tables, easy chairs, lounges, buffets, extension table, China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c., rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, shaving stand, amour a glace, wardrobes, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, blankets, Brussels carpets, rugs, &c. Also, a desirable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT ORANGE, N. J.—On THURSDAY, May 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the subscriber, by order of the Executors of S. D. Day, deceased, will offer at public auction, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of a dwelling-house and store on the corner of Main and Day sts., in Orange, N. J., lately occupied by S. D. Day, deceased, and for nearly fifty years known as the most desirable business stand in the town, being directly opposite the bank and hotel, and within two minutes' walk of the railroad station and post-office. The lot is 118 feet wide on Main st. by 430 feet deep on Day-st., and will be divided into parcels to suit purchasers. The title is indisputable. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

L. D. TOMPKINS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany tete-a-tetes in hair cloth, mahogany bookcases and secretary, oak extension dining tables, mahogany dining tables, black walnut bedstead, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, dining room chairs in reps and green leather, office furniture, gilt frame pier mirrors, gas brackets and chandeliers, together with a large assortment of crockery and glass ware. Also kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 4, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., large sale of second-hand household furniture, consisting of Brussels, ingrain and velvet carpets in great variety, rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin, reps, brocatelle and delaine, mattresses, bedding, and table linen, rich brocatelle and lace curtains and valances. French plate pier and mantle mirrors, chandeliers and brackets, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, bookcases and library tables, oak and black walnut extension tables and chairs, oil-cloth, matting, stair carpets, &c. Also, superb rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, very fine tone.

ALSO

At 12 o'clock, 2,000 Chinese dusters, assorted.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, CURTAINS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 5, at No. 105 Fulton-st., near Nassau, a large assortment of various kinds of furniture, comprising, in part, one large suite of rosewood parlor furniture in plush, one marble-top suite of bedroom do. in oak, rosewood etagere marble-top tables in rosewood, marble-top and mahogany bureaus, washstands, lace curtains and cornices, hair mattresses, sofas, chairs, French plate and other mirrors, oil paintings, office chairs, &c.; also, about 400 yards of 3 ply carpets; also, 24 patent paint mills; also, 24 barrels of glue; together with many articles not enumerated. Sale peremptory.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Nassau-st., a large assortment of hardware, furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, tete-a-tetes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, mantle and pier glasses, bookcases, centre tables, extension dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, table cutlery, dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, wardrobes, lounges, &c., &c.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, COMMENCING AT 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the 4-story dwelling, No. 58 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of a very fine assortment of rich household furniture, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood case, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver and plated forks, spoons, tea sets and liquor cases, rich cut and engraved glassware, pearl and ivory-handled cutlery, oil paintings, bronze and parian statuary, with other articles too numerous to mention. See *Herald*. Sale positive without regard to weather. Sold to pay advances.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT NO. 71 EAST 26th-st., elegant parlor furniture, consisting of two rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, three marble-top centre tables, two French plate pier glasses, splendid English velvet carpets, Wilton stair carpets, stair rods, hall oil-cloth, &c. N. B.—The goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

WM. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, hollyhock, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A beautiful pony about 12 hands high, the private property of a gentleman, and will be warranted sound and kind in every respect.

Also an elegant coupé.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS, FRUIT AND ornamental trees, dahlias, verbenas, flowering shrubs, &c., THIS DAY, at No. 102 Maiden-lane.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE OF SALE.—WM. BROOKE vs. D. A. BARCLAY.—By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, I shall sell at the Rotunda, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title and interest of David A. Barclay in and to a certain license to manufacture and sell "screw tops," under the United States letters patent of John L. Mason.

S. TOWNSEND CONNOR, Receiver.
WM. T. VAN BUREN, Att'y for plaintiff, 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

E. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO PURCHASE A CHATTEL MORTGAGE—All the stock, furniture and fixtures of the hotel known as the Franklin House, No. 23 College-place, with privilege of lease for one year, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, inst., at 10½ A. M.

WM. KNAPP, Mortgagee.

S. JACOBS, Auctioneer—Office cor. William and Cedar sts.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, MAY 7, AT 10½ o'clock at No. 40 St. Mark's place, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of parlor sets, chairs, carpets, black-walnut bedsteads, mattresses, mirrors, kitchen furniture, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS,
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

VAN DEN BROEK BROS. & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 60 Chaussée d'Antin,
PARIS.
FRED'K VAN DEN BROEK,
JOHN VAN DEN BROEK,
CHARLES C. GREENE.
EBEN'R THAYER, Agent,
No. 3 Nassau-st. and No. 18 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A splendid three story house and lot on the north side of White-st., 160 feet west of Broadway; lot 25 by 120 feet. Price $30,000.

$16,000 on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Also, wanted $7,000 on good improved property at Springfield, N. J., worth three times the amount.

We will exchange $5,000 in cash and the same amount in good property, for $10,000 of sound second mortgages on New-York or Brooklyn property.

$35,000 to loan (a "trust fund") on New-York or Brooklyn property.

S. M. WOOD & CO., NO. 77 CEDAR-ST., will procure patents for graduated lands in Missouri, and will pay taxes in that State.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY.

This Lottery is authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature, and the Charter of the same has never been repealed, or the sale of tickets in any way interfered with by the Legislature. The Managers of this Lottery will continue to draw the same daily, in Savannah, Georgia, until the 1st day of May, 1865.

Circulars sent free by addressing
McKINNEY & CO., Managers,
Savannah, Georgia.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,

No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS, &c.,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same. Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of (13) Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 15th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 16th proximo.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the first day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.

JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

MARCH 27, 1860.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive.

H. MATHER, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by

THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of the Bull's Head Bank, that the capital stock is to be filled up to $300,000. All those wishing to take their pro rata shares of said stock, will give notice at the Bank on or before the first day of June, 1860, as certificates will be issued on the 2d June, 1860.

By order of the Board
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.

$60.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE ON City property, in sums to suit applicants.

J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 449 8th-av.,
near 34th-st.

MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, maturing prior to March, 1860, purchased at par by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1860.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due May 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, New-York, for payment.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TWO CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—ONE ROCKaway carriage, standing top, seats five persons, with shafts and pole, for one or two horses; built by Parker; price $100. Also, one falling top, square wagon, seats four persons; built by Wood Brothers; price $125. Can be seen at stable, No. 11 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

STYLISH PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.—A very fine and large pair of carriage horses, full 16 hands high. Can be seen for a few days at the stable on the north side of 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Reservoir. They are remarkably fine travelers. Will be sold below value in order to close.

PONIES FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY PONIES 7 and 8 years old; about nine hands high; perfectly kind and gentle; have been constantly driven together; both are good saddle horses; will be sold with wagon, harness and riding saddles complete. To be seen at Wilson's stables, Nos. 87 and 89 10th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR PONY, SIX YEARS old, suitable for a lad or young lady to ride; is perfectly broke to saddle and harness. Can be seen at Turnur's Stables, No. 333 4th-av. Price $125.

L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, DARK BAY HORSE, suitable for a carriage or express wagon. May be seen at Bradly's stables, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Also, a double-horse carriage.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL caleche made to order at a cost of $1,000, and nearly new; can be used as a barouche or close carriage. Can be seen corner Broadway and 27th-st.

BILLIARDS.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. DUPIGNAC & CORNWELL, late of Palace Billiard Room, corner of Broadway and Walker-st., respectfully inform their friends and the public that having withdrawn from the business heretofore conducted by them at the above place, it will be carried on in future under the sole supervision and control of Mr. ANDREW J. DUPIGNAC.

JAS. B. DUPIGNAC,
JOHN W. CORNWALL.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Millar, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, May 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston, Wednesday, May 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 6
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York, Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York, Wednesday, June 20.

Berths not secured till paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $130.

For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JNO. A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.

No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.

Baggage checked free to all the above places.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Columbia, S. C., $20; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAMES ADGER, Capt. R. ADAMS, succeeds WEDNESDAY, May 9.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, 23th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. M. STEAMSHIP "VANDERBILT," P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River precisely at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, May 5, with mails, passengers and specie for SOUTHAMPTON and HARVE.

Several first-class state-rooms yet disengaged.

D. TORRANCE, agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ILLINOIS sails May 19.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The ASIA will sail on the 23d inst.

E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling green.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!

On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this Company will be reduced to

SIX CENTS.

Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,

AT FIVE CENTS EACH,

can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.

NO TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.

By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCKS, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, May 3,	3½ P. M.	Thursday, May 3,	6 A. M.
Friday, May 4,	3½ P. M.	Friday, May 4,	7 A. M.
Saturday, May 5,	3½ P. M.	Saturday, May 5,	7 A. M.
Sunday, May 6,	8 A. M.	Sunday, May 6,	3½ P. M.
Monday, May 7,	4 P. M.	Monday, May 7,	7 A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck-slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLISS, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. SMITH, leaves the foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, ROSLYN, BAYLE'S Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, steamer LONG ISLAND, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, from James-slip, East River.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars see bills.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES

COAL OIL.

10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by

DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:55 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry)	At 1 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., Mail train.

Connect with the New York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M. (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FARE $15.—FOR THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO, MAY 16, 1860.—Excursion tickets to the Chicago Convention, from Buffalo to Chicago and return, can be purchased at the Dépôt of the Lake Shore Railroad, Buffalo, for $15 the round trip. The tickets will be good from the 10th to the 16th inst. westward, and from Chicago eastward to the 25th inst. Excursion tickets from Buffalo or Dunkirk can also be procured at the office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

For further information call at office, 193 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—REDUCTION OF FARE TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.—Tickets good until May 25, or two days after the adjournment will be sold via NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, either via BUFFALO or DUNKIRK to CHICAGO, and return, for $33, at Nos. 193 and 241 Broadway, and at Dépôt, foot of Duane-st., or Jersey City.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS leave Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York. Leave Eltingville 7:15 and 10 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Sundays leave Eltingville 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. boats from New-York. N. B.—The Company are prepared to treat with any parties desiring excursion or special trains.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c. via steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern, 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

NEXT
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
AND
SOUTH PACIFIC COAST,

Will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, May 5, per Atlantic and Pacific steamer NORTHERN LIGHT.

No freight received on the sailing day.

Collections made on all points on the Pacific coast.

Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 81 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE MACHINERY,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT HARTFORD, CONN.

To be sold by auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sharpe's Rifle Manufactory, Hartford, Connecticut a large quantity of valuable machinery, late in use by Roberts & Lawrence, for the manufacture of Minie rifle barrels, Enfield pattern, under contract with the British government, consisting of steam-engine, 40 horse power, trip hammers, milling machines, rifling machines, power and hand lathes, reaming, boring, polishing and other machines, and drill and power presses, with a set of tools and cutters adapted to the above manufacture, belonging to each machine; likewise a large assortment of tools for general purposes. The machinery is in excellent order, and much of it adaptable for general manufacturing purposes. It may be seen before the day of sale on the premises, and catalogues will be sent to any persons who may apply for them.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 30, 1860. JOHN HOOKER.

PHILADELPHIA

SHOE STUFFS AND TRIMMINGS BUSINESS

FOR SALE.

The stock, good-will and fixtures of an old-established stand doing a large and profitable business, will be sold out on reasonable terms to responsible parties. The present proprietor retiring on account of ill health. Address, with real name, &c., SHOE TRIMMINGS, Philadelphia Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM FORGE FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Borbon, in the City of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the said city. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasymth steam hammer and three Kirk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill, slotting machine, turning-lathe, and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 3½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic*, (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 58 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill (160 ton) Canal; 126 miles by rail direct from New-York; 138 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh and 34 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks County contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

H. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

A CHANCE FOR A SMALL FORTUNE.—Any respectable manufacturer of small brass work can have the manufacture of an article just patented, which will command a large sale at large profits. Not over $200 is necessary for an outlay with immediate returns. The invention belongs to a gentleman residing out of town, and has no time to devote to its sale. Address M. F. H., Box No. 1,578 Post-office.

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACturing business, fully established and paying good and reliable profits, including a splendid 15-horse engine and boiler, with other machinery, for a house and lot in the City, or a place in the country not far from town. For particulars inquire of H. C. ADAMS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE best located drug stores on the 8th-av., doing a good business; will be sold cheap, the proprietor being unable to attend to it. The root-beer sales alone will pay the price asked for the store. Apply on the premises, No. 301 8th-av.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—WANTED, AN active, intelligent man as business partner in a well-established City paper, with good advertising and subscription patronage; $2,000 only required. Address NEWSPAPER, with real name, Box 4,595 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY, IN A good location, doing a good cash business over the counter. The reason for selling is, the owner is going out of the business. No agents need apply. Inquire at the corner of 48th st. and 7th av., in the bakery.

$1.200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE with Fullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
SINCE 1823,
NO. 694 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Since the period in which JONAS CHICKERING established this house, 22,500 Pianos have been constructed and finished under his supervision, and that of his sons, for the superiority of which

THIRTY-EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS

have been awarded them at exhibitions in the United States, being the highest premiums over all competition.

They also received the

PRIZE MEDAL
At the World's Fair in London, in 1851.

The names of Thalberg, Benedict and D. Black need only be referred to to show of what class the judges upon this occasion were composed.

The attention of the public is specially requested to the new Scales, Plain and Overstrug

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

which for Quality, Strength and Purity of Tone, Delicacy of Action and general style of Finish, are unsurpassed by any Pianos now offered to the Public. This fact has been attested to by the leading artists of this country and of Europe.

My Dear Sir:

I can only repeat that which has been said so often by others as well as myself—that I consider the Chickering & Sons' Pianos *far beyond comparison—the best I have ever seen in America.*

S. THALBERG.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1859.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: I wish to thank you for the use of your Piano-fortes, which you have so kindly furnished me for my four concerts in this city, and to say in this connection that the opinion which I expressed three years ago has been more than confirmed to me by the continued use of them—viz., that for *volume* and *pure quality* of tone, with *nicety of articulation*, they are *unequaled*. Truly the reputation of the Chickering Pianos is well deserved. I remain yours, very truly,

GUSTAV SATTER.

LAFARGE HOTEL, New-York, May 10, 1859.

Messrs. Chickering & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: During the tour of Mlle. Maria Piccolomini in the United States, I have necessarily used the various piano-fortes of manufacturers, and therefore believe myself capable of judging of their various merits. I *most unhesitatingly* give the preference to your Piano-fortes for their *quality of tone, delicacy of touch, and uniform excellence.*

E. MUZIO,
Conductor of Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, and at the Academy of Music, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3, 1859.

My Dear Sir:

Allow me to thank you for the use of the splendid Grand Pianos which I have had at Ullman's Concerts in this City. I think that it is needless to repeat what the whole world knows; viz: that CHICKERING & SONS' Pianos are unequalled in any respect, and stand pre eminent in this country. Nevertheless, if my words can have any weight in this matter, I am very happy to add my testimonial to those of my predecessors.

I remain, yours truly,
GUSTAV SATTER.

It would be needless to multiply testimonials. It may, however, be satisfactory to our patrons and friends among the public at large, to state that testimonials have been received from all the leading artists who have visited, or are now residing in the United States, to the full as determinate and explicit as those above presented. A list of the principal names is here appended:

GOTTSCHALK,	J. N. PYCHOWSKI,
LEOPOLD DE MEYER,	J. BENEDICT,
A. FRED JAELL,	M. STRAKOSCH,
WM. SCHARFENBERG,	JULIEN,
R. HOFFMAN,	ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
J. BURKE,	R. GOLDBECK,

MME. LOUISE ABEL,

And many others.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO-FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the Best Pianos manufactured. Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel, ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV. SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of 3 years.
Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker-st., near B'dway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

1882 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860

Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.

WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, New York.

First-class PIANOS MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

**HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

BANJO TAUGHT.—BANJO TAUGHT AT THE pupil's residence in New-York or Brooklyn, making the pupil a proficient in a course of lessons, $5. Single lessons 50 cents. Address, G. C. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

PIANOS TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, MElodians and Harmonians for sale and to let, and sold on installments on the most favorable terms.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano fortes for $130.

Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

AS SINGER IN A CHURCH.—A YOUNG GERman that has a good voice for tenor and sings by notes, wishes an engagement as singer in a Church. Address ROBERT, No. 16 Hester-st., care of Mr. Stein.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

JUDSON & MUNGER HAVE REMOVED from No. 722 to No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre,) with Haimes Bros. Pianos to let.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.

THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES
AND THE
MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS

are two beautiful new styles.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX,

playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.

MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden lane, (up-stairs) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

228. PROVISIONS! FISH! GROCERIES!

AT WHOLESALE

For sale at low prices, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, pork, lard, prime mild cheese, fresh butter, large No. 1 mackerel, pickled herrings, haddock white-fish, blue-fish, salmon, large white codfish, smoked herrings. Also, white and yellow sugars, all grades, green and black teas, syrups, molasses, spices, and all kinds of first-class

PROVISIONS, FISH AND GROCERIES.

Grocers and dealers generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices at No. 228 Washington-st., N. Y., between Barclay and Robinson sts. Same place twelve years.

ANDREW W. ROSE.

FOUR SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW.—QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 85 Maiden Lane. Also, a large assortment of Wilder's patent Fireproof Safes constantly on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS CUNIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1859.

1aw6m8* JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the [illegible] day of March, 1860.

PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-1aw6m8* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 1, 1860.

$100 REWARD.—IN CONFORMITY WITH A resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, approved by me this day, I, William J. Peck, Acting Mayor of said City, do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who burglariously entered the house of Hose Company No. 49, at No. 15 Cedar-st., on the 13th of April last, and took away property belonging to the City of New-York, said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimant or claimants are entitled to said reward, but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

WM. J. PECK, Acting Mayor.

WE, JOHN TAYLOR AND THOMAS B. WILSON, residing in the City of New-York, copartners, under the firm and style of TAYLOR & WILSON, being engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, and bottlers of the same, and of porter and ale, in said City, do hereby (pursuant to the act entitled "An act in relation to the sale of bottles used by the manufacturers and bottlers of mineral waters, and others," as amended March 24, 1860,) describe the names and stamped marks upon the bottles used by us, viz.: Some of the bottles for said mineral and soda water are stamped and marked B. & T., and others stamped and marked T. & W.; and said bottles so used by us for porter and ale are stamped and marked T. & W., No. 127 Reade-st., New-York, and on the opposite side XX porter and ale.

JOHN TAYLOR,
THOMAS B. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1860.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

H. W. GENET, } Committee
C. G. CORNELL, } on
HENRY SMITH, } Markets.

THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BENEVOLENT AND EMIGRANT SOCIETIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are ready to afford legal advice to parties who may have been defrauded in the purchase of passage tickets by ships, or steamships. They would advise sufferers from such frauds immediately to apply for redress to the police authorities at the Tombs, and after such application, in case legal advice be needed, to call, without delay, at the office of the German Society, No. 86 Greenwich st., where a representative of the Board will be constantly in attendance.

By order, PHILIP PRITCHARD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of McFEETERS & BRO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Robert McFeeters retiring therefrom. The liabilities of said firm are to be settled by McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, ANDREW McFEETERS alone being authorized to sign the name of the late firm in settlement.

ROBERT McFEETERS.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. ANDREW McFEETERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the name of McFEETERS, MILES & ENNIS, will continue the business of the late firm of McFeeters & Bro., at the old stand, Nos. 110 and 110½ William-st., corner of John.

ANDREW McFEETERS,
CHARLES E. MILES,
JOHN J. ENNIS,
formerly at 24 Nassau st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1860. corner of Cedar.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of YOUNG & HALLOCK, for the purpose of transacting a general exchange, banking and collection business; said partnership to continue three years from date, unless sooner dissolved.

EDWARD R. YOUNG,
May 1, 1860. LEWIS S. HALLOCK.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.—NAVY AGENCY, New-York, April 28, 1860. Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 10th May next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn,

1,000 barrels beef;
1,000 barrels pork.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle. The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs. The barrels must conform as near to Navy beef and pork contract barrels as practicable. Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, Post Master or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. The beef and pork must conform to the usual inspection of the Navy Yard. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Commandant at the Navy Yard, or at this office.

The above beef and pork is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished forthwith.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, inst., at noon, for refurnishing School-house No. 42, in Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Refurnishing Grammar School No. 42," and must embrace estimates for lifting and for stationary settees, separate; also, for movable and stationary seats and desks. Drawings of the proposed style of furniture must accompany the bids. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KASMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, at noon, for the erection of an addition to and alterations and repairs of school-house No. 46, situated in 156-st., near 10th-av., according to the plans and specifications, which may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the written consent of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if they shall deem it best for the public interest to do so.

D. WM. HURD,
JAMES DAVIS,
WM. H. HAYS.
Committee of the School Officers of the Twelfth Ward.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1860.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 26, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon for the purchase by the Corporation of two lots of ground for the use of the Seventh Precinct Police, to be situated between Rutgers-st., East Broadway, Montgomery and Cherry sts.

The proposals in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality, also the character of the improvements, if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its anniversary meetings in the Cooper Institute as follows:

TUESDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock—The President, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, in the chair. Speakers—WM. LLOYD GARRISON; Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.; ROBERT PURVIS, Esq., of Byberry, Penn.; Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.

TUESDAY EVENING 7½ o'clock—Addresses by Rev. BERIAH GREEN, of Whitesboro, N. Y.; Rev. ARTHUR B. BRADFORD, of Newcastle, Penn.; Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, of New-York.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock—Speakers: Mrs. J. ELIZABETH JONES, of Salem, Ohio; Rev. W. H. FURNESS, D. D., Philadelphia; EDMUND QUINCY, of Boston; Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, of New-York.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock—Speakers: Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, of Brooklyn; WM. WELLS BROWN and others.

THE INEBRIATE'S REFORM SOCIETY will hold its first anniversary meeting at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. J. E. ROCKWELL, Rev. WM. PERRY, of Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES ROGERS, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and U. H. DE FOREST, Esq., of this City, and other friends. Good and appropriate singing may be expected, and the President and Treasurer's report will be given. Admission free. The public are respectfully invited to come and hear what has been done for the reformation of the inebriate.

B. B. DYER, President.

THE NEW-YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will hold its Anniversary in the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—THEODORE TILTON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Admittance 10 cents, to defray expenses. Members of the Society will meet on the platform, at the close of the public exercises, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at No. 62 Lispenard st. on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance is particularly requested. By order of

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.

ABRM. COLEMAN, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.

**N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick-building, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing purpose, containing a first-class steam engine. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE LOTS are offered for sale:
5th-av.—1 lot S. W. corner 133d-st., 25x100 feet, opposite Mount Morris-square.
5th-av.—1 lot N. E. corner 116th-st. 25.2x100 feet.
5th-av.—1 lot N. W. corner 113th-st., 25x100. The street is open, lighted and graded.
6th-av.—2 lots near the Central Park, and near the ... This street is graded and curbed to 3d-av.; beautifully situated; ground level, 3 feet above the street. These lots will be sold cheap. For full particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

PEARL-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—For sale, No. 550 Pearl-st., next door to C. W. & J. T. Moore, and near Broadway, a full-sized lot, (25 by 100,) upon which is a good four-story building. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. This is a most desirable location for a first-class

ALSO,

a plot of 67 acres of most desirably located ground at Ravenswood, opposite 73d-st., New-York, about one mile from Greenpoint and Flushing Railroad Dépôt, and about a quarter of a mile from the East River shore. This plot of ground is one for an investment—highly recommended. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

REAL ESTATE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING opened an office in the City of New-York at No. 79 Nassau-st., will pay particular attention to renting and selling houses, farms, negotiating loans, collecting rents, &c.

He has the pleasure to refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen: Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., No. 36 Park-place; Isaac Adriance, Esq., No. 49 East 25th st.; Rev. A. T. Stewart, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Supreme Court Building. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LAFANTE.

A BARGAIN.—THE BUILDER OF A NEAT block of houses, finely situated in Brooklyn, worth about $2,500 each, offers one to a prompt purchaser for $1,800, or the best offer in one week, as he wants to pay a pressing demand; price confidential; title perfect. Address BUILDER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating amount of cash at command.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE 3-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone house, No 170 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., north side; the house is 22x60, has all the modern improvements, and in complete order; lot 22x92. Price $11,000. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BLOCK OF BROWN STONE HOUSES TO EXCHANGE.—9 new well-built houses, located on one of the leading avenues, above 23d-st., renting for 10 per cent. of valuation, and incumbered about one third. City or Brooklyn lots, or unincumbered country property and some cash will be taken in payment. DINSMORE, HOLDEN & CO., 8 Pine-st., or 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot-water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS, WITH the improvements thereon, on the northwest corner of Lexington-av. and 52d st.; the avenue and street are both sewered. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Also, house and lot No. 134 East 27th st. Inquire of S. L. ARMENT, 3d-av., next to the corner of 46th-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE marble-front store No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to Reade st., 27 feet front by 152 feet deep, at present occupied by Cochran & Co. Apply on the premises to COCHRAN & CO., No. 53 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT A LOSS—A GENTEEL FOUR-story, 20 feet brick house, on West 32d-st.; will be sold for $6,000, and only $2,000 cash required; the owner must have the money. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND FULL LOT NO. 47 East 38th-st., near Madison-av. The house has recently been put in perfect order, and can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST.—A small but very choice parcel of lots fronting on the above most desirable street, can be obtained on very favorable terms of Mr. HOLDEN, of Dingee, Holden & Co., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORY and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $240.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with two lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT houses, 3-story and basement, all modern improvements, and in perfect order, in 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts. Inquire at corner of 2d-av. and 50th-st., or Room No. 2 Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st. Rent moderate. N. F. GRAVES.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A plot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building corner Broadway and Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, brokers, lawyers, architects, stationery, shipping, &c. Apply, on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 10.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and 4-story building, corner of 4th and Green sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE TO LET OR LEASE—An elegant residence, beautifully furnished and containing all the modern improvements; brown-stone front; a stable in the rear can be had if desired. Address A. B., No. 1,023 Broadway, apothecary-store.

TO RENT, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The four-story store, No. 273 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TIMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO LET, cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an Architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN THE ELEGANT furnished brown-stone house No. 176 West 14th-st., is desirous of taking a few families without children, and has accommodations for a few single gentlemen. Call for one week.

CHEAP RENT IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Madison-sq.; furnished or unfurnished, a first-class brown-stone English basement house will be rented cheap for the Summer or for the year. Apply to J. HALL, No. 8 Hanover-st., or Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible-House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

184 CROSBY-STREET.—TO LET—A FOUR-story and basement house, suitable for a boarding-house, or first-class restaurant. Apply at No. 600 Broadway.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—A LARGE CONcert room, with other rooms attached, 25x160 feet deep. Also, rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Rent low to good tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE UPPER or lower part of a three-story house, No. 48 10th av.; gas and cold water throughout; rent $450. Apply at as above, to GEO. COLYER.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR NO. 42 ANN ST., now occupied as a printing-office. Inquire on the premises of G. A. WHITEHORN, or of F. MANY, No. 5 John-st.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

600 BROADWAY.—TO LET—THE OLD-EStablished restaurant, No. 600 Broadway, with supper rooms attached. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH STEAM-POWER.—Apply on premises No. 20 North William-st., or to R. HOE & CO.

TO LET OR LEASE.—LOFTS OF NO. 46 MURray-st. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, CLERK DOWN town, wishes to hire a neatly-furnished bedroom, without board, in a respectable private American family. Location below 14th st, in a quiet neighborhood. Good references given. Address, with terms (moderate) location, &c, S. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FLUSHING PROPERTY.—The well-known St. Thomas Hall, and adjoining buildings, (erected at great expense by Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks,) will be sold under foreclosure of mortgage at the hotel of Isaac Edwards, in Flushing, on TUESDAY the 8th day of May, at 12 o'clock. This property consists of about 2½ acres of ground, beautifully ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on which there is a large school edifice, with a neatly finished gothic chapel attached; one fine brick dwelling, and two good cottages. The situation is very desirable being on high ground, within a few minutes' walk of the dépôt of the Flushing Railroad, communicating with the City seven times a day, and a short distance from the landing of the Flushing and New-York Steam Ferry Company, also communicating with the City seven times a day. Speculators and persons wishing to establish a first-class school, will have an opportunity seldom met with.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the dépôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice-house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st. WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET—Situated on Highland av., giving a splendid view of the Hudson River; about five minutes' walk from the dépôt; lot extending through to Riverdale-av.; house modern built, 2½ stories high, in complete order, and partially furnished; the grounds are beautifully laid out, contains 2½ acres, with a large garden and variety of fruit trees, grapevines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus, pie plant, &c., &c.; vegetables already planted, and garden in complete order; the carriage-house and stables are very conveniently arranged; the poultry yard contains 25 choice fowls; two wells, giving a full supply of water. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,058 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, AT BERGEN Point, on Newark Bay shore, an Italian villa, containing thirteen rooms, besides dining, kitchen and store rooms, cellar, pantries, &c., with about 3½ acres of land, 30 minutes by steam to New-York, (Pier No. 2 and Barclay-st.) ten times a day by stages; railroad in course of construction to Jersey City. Italian marble mantels, parlors, &c., finished in rich Italian style; gas pipes throughout the house; water on the first and second floors, with water closet; Beebe's range and Bessdenburgh's heater; grounds laid out as a landscape garden; extensive terraces on bay shore; hot pit and beds with ranges of glass complete, stocked with all kinds of flowers, large and small fruit and kitchen vegetables, barn, cow and chicken houses, wells, &c. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 31 Pine-st., or No. 202 Bleecker-st.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The House, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT.—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished, water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, pure and wholesome; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house, stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA—THE PROPERTY of the late Timothy Nostrand, containing 60 acres. For the homestead, with 25 acres, $15,000; 33 acres, with a splendid grove of 3 acres, $400 an acre. This is the most desirable property on Jamaica Plank-road, containing fruits of all kinds. G. NOSTRAND, Executor.

Also, farm on sea shore at New-Utrecht, 50 acres for $26,000. Apply to T. NOSTRAND.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also wash-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—AT RYE NECK, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., a desirable residence, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Mamaroneck, and about the same distance from the new steamboat landing at Mamaroneck, in the immediate vicinity of the new Methodist Church in Rye Neck, free schools, &c.; good garden, superior well of water, fruit trees, &c. Apply at the dépôt, master Mamaroneck Station, or of A. YOULE VAN AMRINGE, No. 290 Canal-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect, and living water, the grounds high and picturesque location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depot close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES ONE hour's ride from New-York by the New-Jersey Northern Railroad. Fifty-six acres beautifully situated on the Hackensack River, and one mile from and overlooking the village of Hackensack. It will be sold in one lot, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to J. H. BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or to B. J. ROMAINE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ABOUT ONE ACRE OF LAND ON the East River, at Astoria, commanding a full view of the Hell-gate shore, the East River, and of all vessels passing through the gate. The above is one of the most healthy and desirable building sites near New-York offered for sale. Terms easy. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, or to JOHN QUIN, Astoria, L. I.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, WITH TWO ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—It is situated a short distance from the City, on Long Island, with railroads and omnibuses passing near the door. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of A. P. CUMMINGS, Office of New-York *Observer*, No. 37 Park-row.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND FIVE ACRES OF land on the west bank of the Hudson River, 6 miles from Hoboken and ¾ mile south of Conway's Dock, accessible by steamboats *Flora* and *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring st. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich av., or D. T. BALDWIN, near the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON—Two cottages, furnished or unfurnished, beautifully situated on the sea shore at Rockaway, L. I., with ice-houses and stables attached. For Summer residences they are unexceptionable. Inquire, for one week, of OWEN & CLARK, No. 25 John-st.

TO LET—A NEAT FRAME HOUSE, WITH GARden grounds, &c., in a pleasant and healthy location, 20 miles from the City and 1 mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings; rent $100 per annum. Apply to F. BLANCHET, No 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., before 9 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE ON Main-st., near Brick church dépôt; has a large garden, barn, grapes, &c., in abundance. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars apply to R. K. DOW, No. 51 Exchange-place, or J. B. LINDSLEY, Esq., Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET TWO AND A half miles from Newburgh, with 1½ acres of land, stable, wagon house, &c.; all kinds of fruit; healthy location; rent $150. Apply to BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., New-York, or to J. R. CALDWELL, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET.—THREE TWO and a half-story houses, nine rooms in each; a shop 30x100 feet, sheds, dock, water-front and a half acre of land; situate on New-York Bay, four miles from Jersey City. Stages pass the place every hour. Apply to CHAS. E. MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley dépôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 35 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—A BEAUTIful country residence at Manhasset, L. I., situated directly on the water. The house is partially furnished, and is in one of the healthiest locations on the Island. Apply to COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge *via* Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City. The house, which is of modern style, is large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, very conveniently arranged, and is surrounded by flowering shrubs of the choicest kinds. There are two acres of ground with a great abundance of fruit trees of all kinds and some of the finest evergreens in the country; a large new barn, with all the necessary out-buildings, two wells of excellent water, and all the conveniences of a first-class country residence. It is within three hundred yards of the dépôt, whence there are fifteen trains daily to New-York, and within two minutes' walk of public and private schools, churches, post-office, banks, stores, &c. Altogether this is a chance rarely met. Terms easy. Address JNO. R. CHAPIN, No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A beautiful country residence in the Highlands on the Hudson River Railroad, with six acres of ground; price $8,500, terms easy. If not sold, will be let very low, furnished. Apply to Dr. SWAN, Astor House, from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres all fine tillable land, with the exception of 7 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, all pleasantly situated in the village. A magnificent grove of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 76 ACRES IN thorough cultivation; house, barns, stabling and out-houses, large, and in first rate condition; land diversified with beautiful scenery, and of a clean, rich sandy loam, with its own sloop landing; there are many solid advantages; also, fine fishing, &c.; easy of access in about three hours. Address JACKSON, care of B. Lockwood Box No. 80 Broadway Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A GOOD FARM, situated in Sullivan County, N. Y., at about six hours distance by Erie Railroad; about 100 acres, half in cultivation, and the balance timber; good dwelling house, barn, and shed, nearly new. Price $1,600. No incumbrance whatever. Apply to JOHN EADIE, No. 90 Maiden-lane, or to ISAAC ANDERSON, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County, N. Y.

TWO SMALL FARMS FOR SALE—IN THE thriving village of Metuchin, New-Jersey, containing from four to six acres of good land, large and convenient dwellings, outbuildings, large orchard, fruit and shade trees, good gardens, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery, within three minutes walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt. For information, inquire of JAS. A. GILMAN, No. 175 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated with the best of board, with large, airy rooms; one and a half hours' ride from this City by New-Haven Railroad. The house is large, well shaded, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. Good bathing, boating, &c., with pleasant walks and drives near. All kinds of fruit and vegetables provided fresh from the garden on the place. Also plenty of milk, cream, ice, &c. Address H. G., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals, at the large farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the grounds ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A suite of large, handsome rooms on second floor, of pleasantly located house near railway dépôt, to rent; family private; an excellent opportunity for parties desirous of securing superior accommodations and board. Apply at or address, GREENBURG HOUSE, Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A FAMILY of eight or ten persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a very healthy and pleasant locality, two hours' ride from the City by railroad. Inquire of J. B. WARNER, No. 128 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR on the first floor, and a suite of rooms on the second floor, to let, with board, or with private table if desired. The situation is pleasant, cheerful and quiet; air and light abundant; and convenient to public conveyances. Apply at No. 199 East 10th-st.

BOARDING—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A pleasant, large room, with presses in second story, will be vacant in a few days, and can be engaged, with good board, by a gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE gentlemen can find a large well-furnished parlor, and separate bedrooms, up town, with a private family where there are no other boarders; best of references exchanged. Address M. S., Box No. 413 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suits of rooms and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,052 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—AT NO. 10 Neilson-place, one block from Broadway, third door from Clinton-place. Rooms single and double, with gas and Croton. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 5½ o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a single gentleman, can obtain very desirable rooms at No. 44 Willoughby-st., the residence of a private family who take a few select boarders.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms, at No. 18 Willow-st. Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE OR TWO pleasant rooms in a private house, to let with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Would prefer to let without board. Apply at No. 41 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 15 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost, may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; location in the vicinity of 10th-av. and 23d-st.; dinner hour about 1 o'clock. Address, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) W. C. J., Madison-square Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

IF A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, (WITHOUT children,) are willing to pay a fair price for an agreeable home, and a liberal and wholesome table, without show, they may address G. E. S., Box No. 1,876 New-York Post-office, which will receive attention. The best references expected and given.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side,) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a strictly private family, to single gentlemen or families. There are no other boarders, and but a limited number will be taken. Apply at No. 211 East 10th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms, for a gentleman and his wife or for single gentlemen. Also, a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 95 Clinton-place.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LET A FURNISHED front parlor and bedroom on the first floor, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired. No other boarders. Apply at No. 14 Commerce-st., near Bleecker.

A SINGLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman in 13th st., between University-place and 5th av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

NO. 44 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—BOARD—Delightful rooms to let with board at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also a hall bedroom. References exchanged. Transient boarders accommodated if accompanied with good references.

NO. 313 FOURTH-STREET—BETWEEN Broadway and Washington square, furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen. House has all the modern improvements.

A SINGLE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 50 East 22d-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board to be had at No. 47 Bond-st.

INSTRUCTION.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL. NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

HUNTINGTON UNION SCHOOL, HUNTINGTON, L. I.—The Summer term of this school will commence May 7 and continue 11 weeks. This school being graded, and embracing the various departments, from the Primary to the Senior, offers peculiar advantages to those parents who may wish their children of different degrees of advancement educated in the same school. For beauty of scenery and healthiness of location, the situation is unsurpassed. Board may be obtained at reasonable rates, in private families. A limited number received in the family of the Principal. For further particulars, terms, course of study, &c., address S. WOODHULL, Chairman of Board of Education.

ELM PARK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—One of the most flourishing schools in New-England. Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. DOW, A. M., and I. A. SHAW, A. B., late of Harvard College. A full English and Classical course of study—also music; a Primary Department for small boys, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address or call upon Dr. R., at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., till May 1.

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$120 PER YEAR. **COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY,** Coooperstown, N. Y. For both sexes. Term begins May 11. Closes Oct. 5. **$120** PER YEAR.
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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty fifth Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars may be obtained of S. P. YORK, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York; of J. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 117 Nassau-st., A. B. H. M. Society; also by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—THIS family school for young ladies, so well known and convenient to the City, resumes May 1. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway, and visits are pleasantly made by boat *Mattano*, from Fulton Market slip, at 9, 1, 4 and 6 daily.

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BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—For circulars, address at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. C. D. SEELY, Principal.

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MEDICAL.

A LETTER FROM
DR. JONES,
THE GREAT NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC EYE AND EAR DOCTOR,
Of No. 137 Fourth-avenue,
NEW-YORK,
ON OTORRHŒA AND OTITIS;
I. E. INFLAMMATION AND RUNNING OF THE EAR.

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ENAMELED FURNITURE.
HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED FURNITURE, ALL COLORS AND STYLES. ALSO BEDDING. F. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., three doors from Canal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, camp stools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions. Also, office and bank desks, and bookcases of every description, made to order by E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1843.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER AND WATER-COOLER COMBINED, is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World, and the only one which does not require scalding out every few days to keep dry and sweet. Nine sizes are manufactured and finished in the best manner by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway, New-York, who are prepared to supply the demand from Cuba to Canada. Call and examine or send for a circular.

WINSHIP'S
VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS.
Acknowledged to be the only Refrigerator in the market which is really self-ventilating. Milk, butter and delicate articles are kept in the same apartment with meats, fish, &c., &c., without the strong flavors affecting the delicate ones. BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., 442 Broadway, New-York.

HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE
Will operate with less coal than any other, outlast every other kind, and give first-rate satisfaction every way.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO., No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will be opened on Saturday, May 26.
Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.
N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE LEROY PLACE IS now open for Summer board; is situated at New-Rochelle, one hour's ride from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. Families who purpose going in the country will find this a beautiful place for the Summer. Much pains will be taken to make this a pleasant home. For particulars address Mrs. ORLANDO FISH & B. F. THOMAS, Proprietors, Leroy-place, New-Rochelle.

THE PAVILION AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND—Two hours from New-York by steamer *Long Island*, from foot of James st., will be ready on the 1st of June for the reception of guests. Plans of the buildings can be seen and rooms engaged at the subscriber's hotel, corner of 2d-st and Broadway. JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.
WM. M. WEEKS, Assistant.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above establishment will be open for company or permanent boarders on the 1st of June. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms, can do so by letter to the proprietor. D. A. CROWELL.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now in perfect order, having gone through some alterations and improvements. The proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with parties wishing to engage rooms for the Summer. F. BLANCARD, Proprietor.